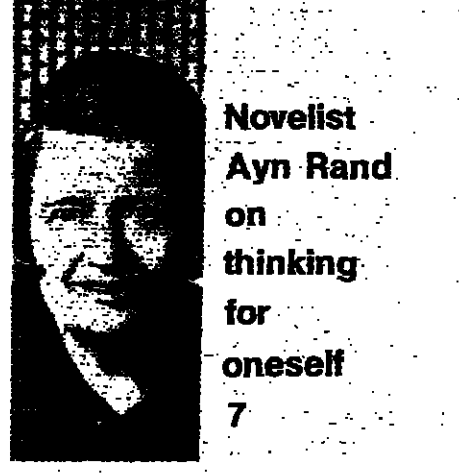


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Focus

Human polar bears

By Frederic Hunter

On a December day 18 years ago, Al Mottola waded in the Atlantic Ocean off the Coney Island beach. He had just come to Brooklyn from southern California and wanted to get his feet wet.

That walk in the surf changed his life.

Coming back up to shore, he happened upon a group of human polar bears — that is, winter swimming enthusiasts. "I was really impressed with the physical appearance of those people," says the Bay Ridge, N.Y., office machine dealer. He was so impressed, in fact, that he became a winter swimmer himself.

Now president of the 85-member Polar Bear Club, founded in 1903 by Bernard McFadden, Mr. Mottola meets with the group every Sunday at 1 o'clock for a swim.

"At first my family and friends thought I was nuts," the committed winter swimmer admits. "Now they respect me," he adds, sounding a bit like the once-98-pound weakling transformed by a Charles Atlas course. "My wife and children are proud of me. They often come down to watch."

A negative voice

Just how many winter swimmers there are is hard to estimate — and so are the reasons for their unconventional behavior.

"I don't take part in any of these crazy stunts!" says William Toland, president of the I. Street Brownies, a Boston bathing club founded in 1889. "I don't swim after November," he declares, although some Brownies do. "Between you and me," he confides, "most of it's a publicity stunt."

But if this were the case, why is the world's largest winter swimming group — the Inco Hotel Polar Bear Club, membership about 60 — tucked away in tiny Tawas City, Mich.? Apparently there is more to polar-bear-bathing than getting your picture in the newspaper.

"Well, it's a sport you don't have to practice for," notes club president Bob Jones, who holds a Michigan, and possibly a global, endurance record for winter swimming. "It's all psychological."

Mr. Jones set his endurance record on a day when the air temperature was 17 degrees below zero. He stayed in 88-degree lake water for a period of 28 minutes, he says, more than three times longer than the previous record.

Women join in

According to naval records, states David Owen, diving director at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, accidental exposure to water of about that temperature can lead to exhaustion and unconsciousness in about 15

Israelis more confident, determined, but questions of survival cling

New land concessions unlikely without solid Arab guarantees

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
Israelis have begun the new year in a mood of grim determination that their country shall survive.

There has been a shift away from the shock, the bewilderment, the numb anguish, the self-searching, and the hunt for scapegoats apparent a year ago in the wake of the October war of 1973.

A second look at the outcome of that war has led most Israelis to conclude that they did better militarily than they thought at the time — despite the initial Egyptian and Syrian successes.

The new government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is tackling things in a more businesslike, purposeful, and open way than did its predecessor. And at the military level, there is a conviction that the country is better led and better prepared than in 1973 to face any new war with the Arabs.

Yet for all the return of self-confidence, there is beneath it the agonizing question of Israel's survival. A young member of the staff of the fast-growing and self-assured University of the Negev in Beersheba said that before the October war the question of Israel's survival never occurred to him. Now it does.

Mother's cause for concern

A mother of sons approaching military age — also on the university staff at Beersheba — said: "I desperately want peace, but what haunts me is the razor-thinness of the line between concessions that might be needed to secure it and national suicide." A distinguished Israeli newspaper columnist said less hopefully: "The question is whether any price will secure long-term peace and our acceptance as a state by the Arabs."

At the highest level of government, one finds a reluctance to make any further significant concessions to the Arabs — above all in further military withdrawals in Sinai or on the Golan Heights — unless there is convincing proof that the Arabs are willing to accept Israel and are not accepting Israeli withdrawals simply to put Arab armies in a better position to destroy Israel.

Sensitivity on this issue is found at all levels. It is heightened by the painful recognition that Israel is more isolated in the world than ever — not only in the hostile Middle East but also in the world at large.

Israelis are particularly bitter about their loneliness in the United Nations General Assembly which gave almost a hero's welcome to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). A quarter of a century of effort, they say with some edge, has failed to win us the full status of a state like other states in the family of nations.

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By William Mares

Young Israelis: self-confident—but alone

Why funds for jobs go begging

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
While some 6.5 million Americans are unemployed, the U.S. Government is having trouble giving away jobs paying up to \$10,000 a year.

Only a fraction of almost \$1 billion in federal job-creating funds distributed to local governments since June has been spent, in spite of the rapidly rising tide of American joblessness.

One reason, says a Labor Department official privately, is that many cities are stalling so they can use the federal funds later to rehire their own regular employees expected to be laid off in economy moves.

Federal regulations allow rehiring employees who lost their jobs due to bona fide layoffs but prohibit rehiring workers fired so they could be immediately rehired with federal funds.

Labor Department officials admit that they do not have sufficient enforcement personnel to police local job-program hiring practices. And enforcement will become even more difficult as job programs are expanded to fight the deepening recession. Congress already has approved spending \$3.5 billion for job-creating programs.

Another reason for lack of interest in federal funds so far, according to local government officials, is a fear of voter reaction when persons hired with the federal funds are later let go as the funds run out. Voters do not distinguish, officials say, between firings caused by general budget-tightening, and those due to expiration of special federal programs.

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Intelligence agents expect major Red push in Vietnam

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
Some of the Western intelligence experts who have consistently scoffed at the idea of a make-or-break Communist offensive in South Vietnam now think that a series of coordinated attacks falling just short of such an offensive may be in the offing.

What they have in mind are attacks of less intensity than the Tet offensive of 1968 or the Easter offensive of 1972. But if their reading of Communist intentions is correct, the attacks would amount to a serious challenge to the Saigon government's forces.

First capital attacked

The experts say that the attacks which they envisage may have already begun with the current intensified fighting in Phuoc Long province, 75 miles north of Saigon.

CIA investigation off to fast start under Rockefeller

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford's quick move to investigate fully charges of illegal domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency is an effort "directed at avoiding anything close to a Watergate," according to one of the President's associates.

In setting up a special commission to look into accusations that the CIA has for years been spying on U.S. citizens, the President seeks to avoid even the slightest suspicion that he is aiding in a cover-up.

In selecting the eight members of the commission, Mr. Ford has included men from a wide range of ideologies.

Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller is expected to head the commission with his customary drive and his wide experience both in government and with commissions in general.

(Some will note that he is, however, on close personal terms with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who heads the so-called "40 Committee" which sets high intelligence policy. The two men vacationed in the same hotel in Puerto Rico over the Christmas-New Year period.)

Concepts considered

Mr. Rockefeller said Sunday he would go to work the very next day to put together a special staff for the job.

He said he accepted "with a deep sense of responsibility as to the need for public confidence in our governmental institutions, the vital necessity for preserving our national security, and the basic concept of freedom and human dignity."

Conservative opinion will be represented by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan and retired Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer.

Former Solicitor General Erwin Griswold served under President Johnson, as did former Treasury Secretary John T. Connor. Labor is represented by Joseph Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

The intellectual community will be

reflected by retired University of Virginia president Edgar F. Shannon; prestigious Republican elder statesman C. Douglas Dillon is a voice of big business, who served as under-secretary of state in the Eisenhower years, and Treasury secretary under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

The commission must report back within 90 days on whether the CIA "has exceeded its statutory authority."

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New labor secretary likely soon

Ford seeks better ties with AFL-CIO

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
President Ford badly needs more labor support in his battle against deepening recession. In a bid to gain it, he is prepared to replace his personable but, many say, ineffective Secretary of Labor, Peter J. Brennan, with someone able to get along with AFL-CIO president George Meany.

While the President has no illusions about a change ending the icy animosity between labor and the administration, someone new could bring about critically needed improvements at a time when anti-inflation economic measures are about to be undertaken.

Perhaps this week, Mr. Brennan, the former leader of New York state and city construction unions, is expected to be designated U.S. Ambassador to Ireland.

Nixon's gratitude

Mr. Brennan won former President Nixon's gratitude when he led a massive New York "hard hat" parade and demonstration to support the President's decision to invade Cambodia in 1970. After Mr. Nixon's re-election in 1972, he appointed Mr. Brennan as Secretary of Labor, despite a lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Brennan from the AFL-CIO.

Mr. Brennan's backing for administration legislation and policies opposed by unions quickly isolated him from labor. Over the last two years the AFL-CIO and most of its unions have refused to have any dealings with the Secretary of Labor.

This refusal has cut a critically needed line of communication between the White House and labor. President Ford hopes to rejoin the line by appointing someone more acceptable for the Labor Department's top job.

Names suggested

Several names have been suggested as possible successors to Mr. Brennan. Among them, W. J. Usery Jr., Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and a special assistant on labor to President Ford; Dr. John T. Dunlop, who continues to be one of the White House's advisers in its fight against inflation; and Secretary Brennan's present deputy, Richard F. Schubert.

Balloon trip with a space-age flair

Forbes 2001 odyssey: an Atlantic crossing

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It is more than a balloon trip. It is a space-age, 2001-type odyssey.

And Malcolm Forbes — millionaire, publisher, consummate collector, and promoter extraordinary — is playing the part of a gray-haired, bespectacled Buck Rogers. He is attempting to do what no one else has ever done: cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon.

His creation, Windborne, is no ordinary lighter-than-air craft. It is a 625-foot-tall buoyant tower; 12 balloons tethered in clusters and supporting a 7-ft.-dia. pressurized metal gondola. The balloons, 33 feet in diameter, are made of super-strength plastic and filled with helium.

Crammed into the spherical gondola are computers almost as sophisticated as those carried on board an Apollo capsule. These, via satellite,



AP photo

Balloonist Forbes (right) seeks new records

A changing Africa buoys Rhodesia settlement hopes

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The next step in rapidly unfolding efforts to achieve a Rhodesian settlement could be the summoning of a constitutional conference here in London.

This is the view being cautiously expressed in some official circles here as Foreign Secretary James Callaghan continues his swing through Africa, buoyed by favorable public response to his three-hour weekend meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster. Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith did not attend.

That Mr. Vorster should today be considered the major influence predisposing Mr. Smith toward a multilateral settlement of the Rhodesia problem shows how rapidly events in

southern Africa have unfolded since the Portuguese revolution of April last year.

Mr. Callaghan went to the Port Elizabeth meeting as British Foreign Secretary. But in some sense he was also the representative of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, to whom he brought a detailed report before flying on to neighboring Malawi Sunday.

Presidents Kaunda of Zambia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana have all been working to end the confrontation between the quarter million whites represented by Mr. Smith and the nearly 5 million blacks of Rhodesia.

The Portuguese revolution brought the promise of early independence to Mozambique and Angola, through which the landlocked resources of Rhodesia must pass to reach world markets.

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Gloom grips U.S. economic team

Ford, Congress face crisis air

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A sense of emergency engulfs Washington, as a recessionary U.S. economy spirals down faster than almost anyone had expected.

White House warnings that the jobless rate, now 7.1 percent, soon may top 8 percent, spur President Ford and Congress alike to find ways to stimulate the economy.

"If emergency action is not taken immediately," says George Meany, AFL-CIO president, "recession will turn into depression."

Stimulation, most observers expect, will center on a tax cut, designed to pump from \$10 billion to \$20 billion of fresh purchasing power into the hands of American consumers.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin suggests a "modest" tax cut of \$10 billion, directed at low- and middle-income workers. Already, said Mr. Reuss Sunday on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), next year's federal budget deficit may be \$35 billion and a larger tax cut would only increase the deficit.

Mr. Reuss, one of the most respected economists in Congress, proposes either a straight \$25 tax credit for all taxpayers, or some lowering of the rapidly mounting payroll (Social Security) tax, which he described as the "cruellest tax of all."

Grim backdrop

Mr. Ford, huddling almost daily with his chief energy and economic advisers, has made "tentative choices" on economic policy, says the White House, though no details are disclosed.

A final program, embracing a new national energy policy as well as economic measures, will emerge in the President's Jan. 20 State of the Union address to Congress.

Backdrop to Mr. Ford's consultations is grim:

- Orders for new plant and equipment, a key indicator of future economic activity, are falling off, as U.S. industry cuts back on investment.

- Fourth-quarter figures are expected to show that the nation's total output of goods and services has slumped for four straight quarters, with little if any upturn foreseen for the next six months.

- Real take-home pay for American workers dropped more than 5 percent in the last year, as price inflation outstripped wage gains.

- Unemployment is rising so fast that the total number of Americans at work is shrinking. Hitherto, overall employment of Americans had continued to rise, reflecting an increase in the size of the labor force.

Dilemma presented

The President's dilemma is how to combat recession without adding to inflationary pressures. Consumer

prices still are galloping upward at a 12 percent annual rate.

Some wholesale prices are beginning to ease, suggesting that the nation's highest peacetime inflation may be losing a bit of steam.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, now a lonely anti-inflationary voice in the Ford administration, warns against stimulative steps that might refuel inflation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Meany and AFL-CIO secretary treasurer Lane Kirkland have summoned a special Jan. 23 meeting in Washington of the federation's general board, including representatives of all 110 affiliated unions.

Purpose of the meeting, according to Messrs. Meany and Kirkland, is to "adopt an AFL-CIO program of action designed to stabilize the economy and put America back to work."

The meeting, said the AFL-CIO leaders, comes "at a time when recession is rapidly turning into depression; unemployment is mounting daily; the construction industry is a disaster area; [and] other segments of the economy are collapsing."

Cambodian massacre reported

By Reuter

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Reports are being made here of an apparent massacre of 52 civilians in the Cambodian town of Ang Smol which was briefly overrun by Communist-led insurgents last week before being recaptured by government forces.

The town was one of several devastated in a recent step-up of heavy fighting in the region around Phnom Penh.

Insurgent forces had entered the town of Ang Smol last Wednesday and held it for two days until driven back by government soldiers. After the town was recaptured, visitors reported finding the bodies of the 52 civilians, including at least 10 children, with wounds indicating they had either been shot or bayoneted.

Major offensive?

Fighting has been raging on three sides of Phnom Penh since Wednesday. Intelligence sources have estimated that about 15,000 to 20,000 Cambodian insurgent troops are massed around the capital city in what appears to be the beginning of a major offensive.

The Associated Press reports: Government forces are continuing their five-day-old drive east of Phnom Penh to dislodge insurgents believed to be preparing to launch an attack on the capital, an Army source said on Sunday.

Cambodia's ailing President Lon Nol toured a battlefield 13 miles northwest of the capital early Sunday and ordered field commanders to fight the Khmer Rouge at "all costs in order to achieve a military victory," palace sources said.

Reinforcements landed

It was the first on-the-spot inspection tour in a battle zone by the President since an incapacitating illness in February, 1971.

Military sources said government helicopters landed about 200 reinforcements late Saturday and early Sunday near the village of Arey Khast, two miles east of the capital, the scene of intensive fighting over the past five days.

Insurgent forces had knocked out 10 small outposts earlier and seized a number of villages. Four of the villages have been recaptured by government troops, sources said.

Meanwhile, rebel gunners fired four more Chinese-built 107-mm. rockets into the eastern part of the city. Insurgents have fired a total of about 38 rounds of rockets into Phnom Penh since they began their New Year's offensive, killing or wounding 40 persons.

'Strike cruiser' pondered

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A new "strike cruiser" force would substantially expand the U.S. Navy's offensive sea role at a time of stepped-up tension in the Middle East, some senior Pentagon officials say.

It would mean a more mobile, "streamlined" Navy, the officials say.

At issue here in discussions over the "cruiser" concept:

- Whether the Navy, which has

been reduced by one half since the height of the Vietnam war — is adequate to maintain U.S. strategic interests in light of the modernization and growing size of the Soviet Navy.

— More specifically, whether the Navy could keep vital sea and supply lanes open in the event of either another Middle East oil embargo or Middle East war, followed up by any U.S. resupply effort to Israel.

The "strike cruiser" force — nuclear-powered, highly maneuverable, speedy vessels capable of long-range independent action — would be expected to give the Navy stepped-up

flexibility in both small and large sea-combat situations, according to Pentagon spokesmen.

Discussion stage

According to a Navy spokesman, the concept of "strike cruisers" is the "subject of continuing analysis by the Navy" — yet, he stresses, it is only in the discussion stage. The Navy spokesman insists that no firm decision as to vessel characteristics, overall mission, or even a go-ahead for development has yet been made.

Yet, other Pentagon sources privately say the Navy is leaning toward including an initial request for such a force in the new \$95 billion fiscal year 1978 Pentagon budget to be sent to Congress.

A strike cruiser, it is known, would be a vessel that need not be linked to a carrier task force, as escort ships in the past have been. Presumably missile armed (surface missiles), they could operate independently in small-scale situations, such as the Middle East.

Whether the new, liberal, and heavily Democratic 94th Congress would be willing to fund such a new ship is considered a major question here. But even assuming congressional authorization, costs are expected to be high.

Construction 'in debt'

Indeed, Congress already has increased authorization for new shipbuilding to some 22 vessels. But despite that, shipbuilding costs are soaring, with inflation on military hardware running at around 25 percent. The Navy ship-construction program now is estimated to be some \$2 billion in "debt" due to inflation.

While a "strike cruiser" would not be the "definitive" sea vessel — the Navy insists it still needs a wide range of ships for various strategic roles — a new cruiser would go far toward increasing present tactical planning options, it is believed.

According to Secretary of the Navy William J. Middendorf III, the Soviets have "outbuilt" the U.S. in every major category of ship except aircraft carriers during the past decade.

Despite such references to Soviet naval strength from U.S. Navy brass, a number of key congressmen long critical of the Pentagon, including Wisconsin Democrats Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Les Aspin, argue that the U.S. Navy is more than adequate to offset any threat from the Soviets. Rather, these lawmakers suggest that the Navy is seeking to build a "scare case" for new, and more costly, ships.

Sugar, other cartels seek to keep prices high

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Current high sugar prices could well become permanent.

That, at least, is the hope of the newly formed Latin-American sugar producers' organization.

Taking a leaf from the oil producers' book, hemisphere sugar producers, who together account for more than 60 percent of the world's sugar, set up their minicartel in December to help maintain current price levels.

Their action is part of a mushrooming trend among raw material and commodity producers to band together to strengthen their hands in dealing with the more developed consumer nations.

The new sugar organization, which will be headquartered in Mexico City, joins recently established bauxite, coffee, and copper groupings, all of which have heavy Latin-American emphasis.

This trend is part of what Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez calls "a new world economic order" that seeks to "redress the great inequalities and injustices of international trade."

Mr. Perez is one of the leaders of the effort to set up the commodity groupings, and his role in using Venezuelan oil revenues to prop up the Latin-American coffee cartel has attracted considerable attention. In that situation, Central-American coffee producers are withholding nearly 30 percent of their production to jack up the price of coffee.

In the case of sugar, however, a world shortage has caused the rapid rise in sugar prices. And the 20 member nations that got together in Mexico last month are eager to see little lowering of these prices since the new income has added bountifully to their foreign exchange earnings.

The price rise in sugar was dramatic in 1974. It went from about 14 cents per pound to nearly 66 cents in early December. It has since dropped slightly, but a price of more than 50 cents a pound is expected on the world market for all of 1975.

The formation of the various commodity cartels comes as several Latin American nations are taking over previously foreign-owned raw material sources and in the process increasing prices.

Venezuela again is a leader in this effort. Only hours after it formally took over the United States-run iron-ore-mining industry on Jan. 1, Venezuela ordered a 60-cent-a-ton boost in the average export price of its iron ore.

This new move could well boost prices for iron ore in the United States by 20 to 25 percent, since much of the ore that U.S. Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel Corporation consume comes from Venezuela. The two firms were the previous owners of the Venezuelan mines.

Nations boost prices

New York financial specialists in commodities expect continuing high prices for raw materials because of the formation of the minicartels, such as the new sugar organization, and because of the tendency of nations like Venezuela to boost prices on the products of nationalized industries.

The sugar agreement, which was signed on the Mexican Caribbean island of Cozumel off the coast of Yucatan, sets up a bureaucratic structure that will, at least temporarily, be headed by Francisco Cano Escalante, executive secretary of Mexico's sugar industry commission.

Soviet detente has U.S. labor up in arms

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Big labor's objections to detente with the Soviet Union are straining labor's ties to both political parties in the United States.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, charges the Ford administration and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger with using "the politics of deceit" to win passage in Congress of the Trade Reform Act, signed into law by President Ford late last week.

And Mr. Meany and others in the federation accuse Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, once high on labor's list for the Democratic presidential nomination, of "furthering the charade" that brought passage of legislation supporting a detente with Russia.

Blow to aspirations

The criticism of Senator Jackson could be a severe blow to his presidential aspirations. Despite labor's weakened influence within the Democratic Party, it is unlikely that he can win a

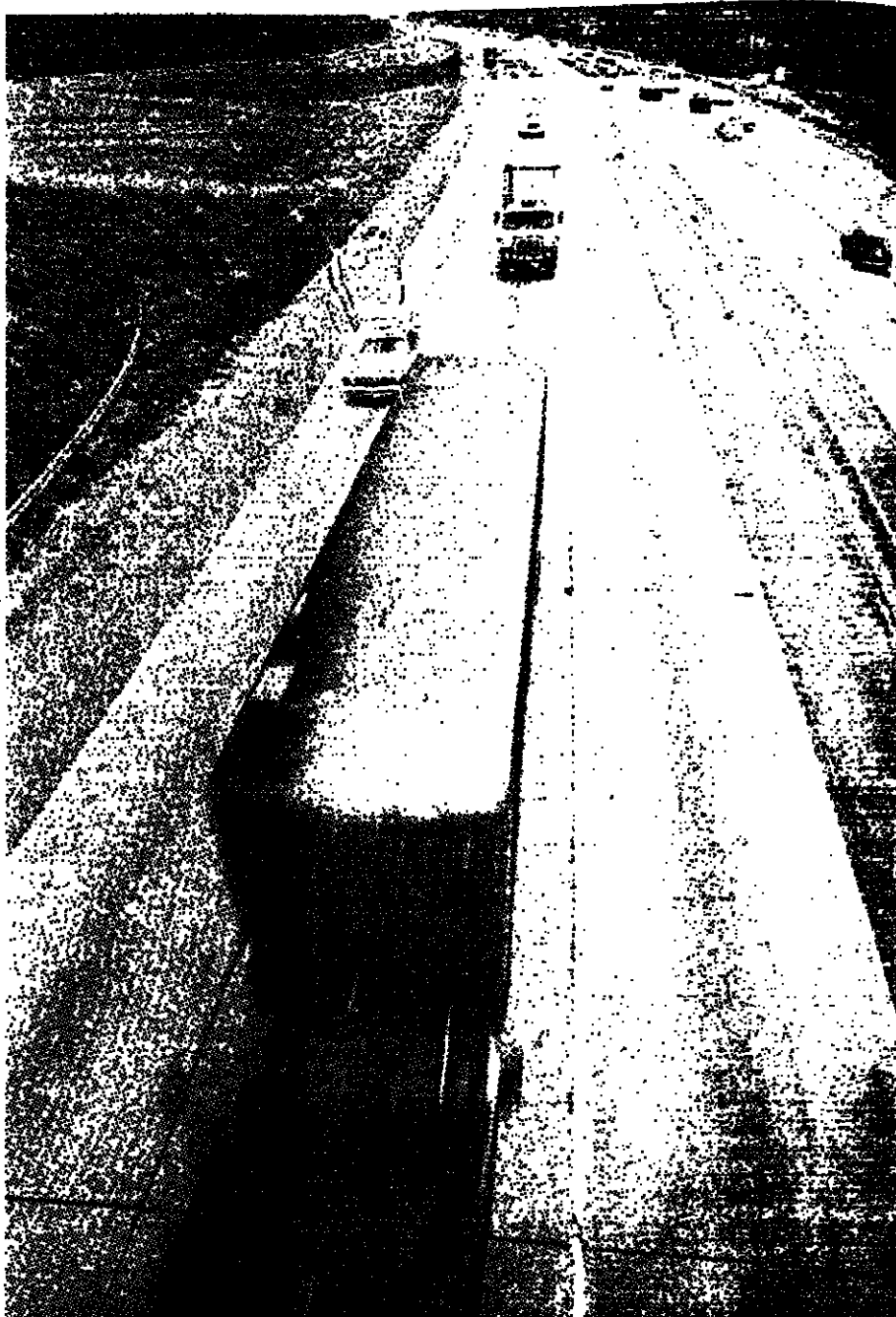
presidential nomination — or, if he gets it, the 1976 election — if AFL-CIO denies him its support, some say.

It is an anomaly that American business, considered conservative and right wing by labor, supports a detente with Russia and its communist satellite countries, while unions generally are strongly opposed to a policy that provides for increased trade relations with Communists.

The leadership of U.S. labor continues to be one of the most vigorous and outspoken foes of communism. There is an obvious reason: American unions could not bargain as militantly as they do, or gain as much, outside a democratic, free-enterprise system.

Mr. Meany and the U.S. federation cannot envision any development of Russian-American amity; they strongly believe that hostile political systems cannot be permanently reconciled — and that the U.S. always must be wary of a stronger Russia.

The AFL-CIO's present coolness toward Senator Jackson can be traced back to the Senator's decision to visit People's Republic of China last year, and to his subsequent reports of "friendly" conversations with



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Truck brake rules—a freightload of controversy

Safer truck brakes head for the roads

Economic considerations take back seat to highway safety

By Lucia Monat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Millions of automobile drivers and passengers may enjoy a safer drive down U.S. highways because of a little publicized, economically controversial government decision on New Year's Eve.

That decision — which effectively contradicted a staff recommendation, the protests of hundreds of truck operators, and reported White House sentiment — was to go ahead with a long-planned effective date of Jan. 1 for a new air brake safety standard for newly built truck trailers. The new manufacturing standard would become effective for conventional trucks, truck tractors, and buses built after March 1, 1975. Trucks built before March 1 — even those still unsold — will not be affected.

It is not yet known whether the new brakes will add significantly to the prices of new trucks, or to cargo rates.

"There are ramifications in this whole thing you wouldn't believe," conceded a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) spokesman, trying to explain to a reporter on the day of the decision what a difficult time administrator James Gregory was having in making it.

Slower braking

The new standard is expected to result in added cost of about \$400 per axle or anywhere from \$700 to \$3,000 per truck. It eventually will require that trucks traveling 60 miles an hour be able to stop in 245 feet on a dry surface. Most cars traveling the same speed can stop in 194 feet or less.

The reason that consumer advocates and the agency itself, in the beginning, had considered the tougher standard a vital one was that while truck drivers have a good reputation for driving ability, the braking capability of their vehicles has been two or three times slower than that of cars.

Reliable statistics have it that, in a truck-car collision, occurring often when trucks are passing the smaller vehicle, the probability of a fatality is 10 times greater than in the usual car to car collision. Also it is the car rather than three truck occupants who have generally sustained the heavier losses.

Heavier weights allowed

A more recent reason why many consider the new standard imperative is that Congress recently moved to allow much heavier trucks — those weighing about 7,000 more pounds than the current limit — to travel on interstate highways.

The standard, originally proposed in February, 1971, already had been delayed twice as it was. In mid December, 1974, as public comments were flowing in to the agency on what the economic impact of a further delay would be, the staff of the agency officially recommended a delay in light of the "worsening national economic situation of several months" or "indefinitely." The bulk of the 250 public comments received (largely from truck operators) also recommended a delay.

"This is the first example I've seen of an administration consideration of delay of a safety standard for economic reasons," comments Albert B. Kelley, vice-president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The economic pressure — both for delay and against it — had been intense.

One firm, the Breeze Corporation, had taken out a full page ad in November in a leading Washington paper to urge President Ford to intervene for a delay, complaining that the "cost of the equipment is prohibitive."

On the other hand, a small factory in Kansas, set up specifically through a local bond sale to meet the new standard, complained that if it did not go into effect on schedule, some 400 workers would have to be laid off.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Martha Reganada ©

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Mishra assassination heats political battle

Bombing jolts New Delhi

By Razia Ismail
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
The assassination of India's controversial Railway Minister, Lalit Narain Mishra, has only served to intensify the political battle which raged around him in the last year.
Mr. Mishra succumbed on Jan. 3 to injuries suffered the previous day when a bomb explosion rocked a

ceremonial dais in the Bihar town of Samastipur, just as he finished a speech inaugurating a new railroad link.

Another immediate aftermath is sure to be a tightening of the government's stand on law and order.

Congress Party colleagues of Mr. Mishra, as well as his opposition foes, have indirectly attributed the assassination to the corruption scandals with which Mr. Mishra's name was recently linked by opposition leaders

and to the turmoil generated in his native Bihar State by the Congress Party infighting there. Some reference is also being made to the reformist movement led by veteran freedom fighter Jaya Parkash Narayan.

'Murder' condemned

Congress Party chief D. K. Barooah said, "What started as character assassination has been followed up by a cruel and loathsome murder," and he called on the Indian people to "defend democracy and vanquish those out to create chaos."

The right-wing Jana Sangh Party has demanded a commission of inquiry into the bomb attack and said it suspects the outrage has been engineered by subversive elements "fanatically hostile to the J. P. Narayan movement."

The movement, with the declared aim of fighting corruption in public life, focused its energies mainly on Bihar State most of the past year and with mass demonstrations and rallies has been demanding the removal of the state's Congress Party government. As a counteraction, the Congress Party had mounted its own rallies and mass meetings with the slogan of "saving democracy."

Mr. Mishra, a native of Bihar and a longtime power in the state's political affairs, had emerged as a kingpin in central Congress Party politics. But recently he was also emerging as an embarrassment to Premier Indira Gandhi because of a steady barrage of corruption charges raised against him by opposition parties. The Indian Parliament's winter session which ended last month was dominated by opposition demands for his ouster.

Speculation active

Speculation had been rife for some months that Mrs. Gandhi would drop Mr. Mishra from the Cabinet before long. Although there was no real indication that she would, opposition leaders had continued to make him the focal point of their criticism against the ruling party.

A spokesman for an opposition grouping called Indian Peoples Party (Bharatiya Lok Dal) has condemned the bomb attack as "no way of resolving a political dispute." He said the incident had nullified the opposition's efforts to make Mr. Mishra step down through parliamentary means.

No details known

It is not yet clear who planted the bomb which also hurt 22 others. About one thousand police and security men were on duty at the Samastipur railway station and only people with official passes were allowed into the enclosure. Two men were detained for questioning but there is no news here of what their interrogation has yielded.

Another bomb exploded at the home of a Samastipur railway official later the same day, pointing to possibility that railway labor dissatisfaction might be involved. The government's harsh crackdown on last year's rail strike was followed by charges of victimization by some rail union leaders.

In what turned out to be his last public statement, Mr. Mishra urged railway workers not to be misled by politicians who were out to destroy democracy.

Maddox hits lack of morality in U.S.

He backs Wallace for president

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia, who ends eight controversial years in government Jan. 14, says the United States is ripe for a leader who can turn the country toward "morality and patriotism."

One such leader, says Mr. Maddox, is Gov. George C. Wallace (D) of Alabama — "the most likely person to be elected the next president of the United States; and to that end, I shall be working."

Pilloried as an arch-segregationist, Mr. Maddox rose to Georgia's highest office in the mid-1960's when civil rights was the nation's most burning issue. He was defeated in a comeback attempt last fall.

Subdued appearance

In his waning days in office, the Lieutenant Governor appeared subdued at what may have been his final capitol press conference, and during a subsequent interview.

His small, fourth-floor suite of offices in the capitol was cluttered with signs of moving. Packing boxes were stacked on the floors. Pictures were being taken from the walls. Friends dropped by to offer best wishes. A few citizens sought last-minute help with problems.

Concern for economy

The ambience of the Maddox appeal was still there. A blue-and-gold Jaycee banner hung on one wall ("We believe that faith in God gives meaning and purpose to life," it read). A Bible concordance was on his desk, and the Lieutenant Governor sported



AP photo

Maddox: ready to help Wallace win White House

a patriotic red, white, and blue shirt and tie.

Mr. Maddox spoke seriously. He warned of an impending crisis in Georgia state finances because of the recession. He predicted 10 million unemployed in the U.S. by spring. He lamented that the country seemed worse off today than when he took office eight years ago.

The root cause of America's troubles, he said, "is the apathy and indifference of the people" and the "moral and spiritual decline."

Americans have replaced their old values with new ones that are failing them, Mr. Maddox said. They have placed "trust in men in government, and in self, rather than a real strong faith in God."

Basic moral rebirth "will have to be accomplished by individual citizens recognizing that our nation is without purpose and without goals and that it is floundering. And that man doesn't have the answers, but God does."

Carter speaks of morality

This is the way Lester Maddox has been talking for years, and it won the hearts of people all over Georgia at one time. Other officeholders, such as Gov. Jimmy Carter (D) of Georgia who recently announced his campaign for president, also spoke of the

need for a moral rebirth in the wake of Watergate.

Ironically, then, Mr. Maddox shudders at the thought of Governor Carter, or any other "New South" governor such as Dale Bumpers of Arkansas or Reubin Askew of Florida winning the Democratic presidential nomination.

Although they are Southerners, Mr. Maddox suggests, they have "gone national."

That means they are "too liberal," he says.

Establishment 'ties'

The major difference between George Wallace and the others, he says, is that Messrs. Carter, Bumpers, and Askew "belong in their thinking to the big shots, the establishment. They feel as though they who are elected should make the decisions for the people; that the people are not intelligent enough to make them on their own. George Wallace has the idea that maybe the people do have that intelligence."

He may no longer be in office, Mr. Maddox says, but he will continue "to speak on important issues... because that's my way of living."

And if, for some reason, George Wallace doesn't run for president in 1976, then, he declares, Lester Maddox will.

* Balloon trip with a space-age flair

Continued from Page 1

keep a New York "Mission Control Center" posted on the location of Windborne.

At this writing, Mr. Forbes — who had planned a Saturday launch — was standing by in Santa Ana, California, waiting for the right weather conditions. When released, the Windborne with the millionaire astronaut and his companion, Dr. Thomas C. Heinshelmer aboard, will rise to 40,000 feet to catch the west-to-east jet stream. This 100 m.p.h.-plus air current will push them across the U.S. Then, if all systems check out, they will continue out over the Atlantic. The Atlantic crossing is expected to take about four days.

For more than a century balloonists trying to drift from America to Europe or Africa have all failed. A number of lighter-than-air adventures have lost their lives. So Mr. Forbes views his

own voyage as "the ultimate balloon trip."

None of his predecessors have approached the Atlantic crossing with the same combination of wealth and nerve as Mr. Forbes.

When all is done he will have spent somewhere between \$750,000 and \$1 million on Windborne and its lavish support. He has enlisted aid from branches of both the American and French governments by offering his balloon as a free platform for performing weather experiments.

Top-notch communications experts and aerospace engineers are advising him. Dr. Heinshelmer is a balloon-engineering expert.

In return for all this effort and expense, Mr. Forbes will garner several ballooning firsts, do some unique weather experiments, and generate an incalculable amount of publicity for Forbes, Inc., if everything goes as planned. But mostly this is the latest exploit of a colorful, almost bigger-than-life person.

For instance, in the 1950's Mr. Forbes turned his energies to New Jersey politics. Because of his whirlwind style of politicking (in his own words he "rang 18,000 doorbells and was bitten by 13 dogs") the local media soon labeled him "The Fear-

less Freshman" or "Fabulous Forbes." After he lost a bid for governor of New Jersey, he turned to business.

Then when his sons took up motorcycle riding, Mr. Forbes got interested, too. He bought a motorcycle shop which since has become one of the largest in the world. And in 1969, he made a 1,000-mile bike trip to northern Quebec and back.

In 1972, Mr. Forbes saw a sign advertising balloon demonstration rides. He talked his chauffeur into taking a ride with him, and ballooning hasn't been the same since.

A year later, Mr. Forbes lifted off from Coos Bay, Oregon, in a hot air balloon determined to set his first record by riding from coast-to-coast. The attempt was accompanied by a massive publicity campaign. In 33 days he had drifted across the country and had made the American public more aware of ballooning — and the Forbes name — than ever before.

It is true his journey upset some of the purists in the ballooning fraternity. The flight was supported by a staff of 30, an airplane, a bus, and a motor home.

"I'm not prepared to put on a leather helmet, wrap a white scarf around my neck, and drift off into oblivion," says Mr. Forbes.

Tells How to Make Money Writing Short Paragraphs

Chicago Man Reveals a Short Cut to Authorship

Discloses little-known angle by which beginners often get paid five to ten times more per word than the rates paid to famous authors. How anyone who can write a sentence in plain English can write for money without spending weary years "learning to write."

FOR years and years a relatively few people have had a "corner" on one of the most profitable authors' markets ever known. They've been going quietly along selling thousands and thousands of contributions. None of them had to be trained authors. None have been "big name" writers. Yet, in hundreds of cases they have been paid from five to ten times as much per word as was earned by famous authors.

The successful men and women in this field had such a good thing that they kept it pretty well to themselves. Mr. Benson Barrett was one of these people. For years he enjoyed a steady income—made enough money in spare time to pay for a fine farm near Chicago.

Finally, Mr. Barrett decided to let others in on his method. Since then he has shown a number of other men and women how to write for money. He has not given them lessons in writing. He has not put them through a long course of study or practice. In fact, most of his protégés have started mailing contributions to magazines within two weeks after starting.

Mr. Barrett says that the only skill required is that the beginner be able to write a sentence in plain English. Almost anyone with a grade school education can write, well enough to follow Mr. Barrett's plan, because the contributions you will send to magazines are rarely longer than one paragraph.



Shut-ins, housewives, folks who are retired on small incomes, even employed men and women who like to use idle hours in a constructive way—all types are making money on short paragraphs. Mr. Barrett does not teach you to write. He shows you what to write, what form to put it in, and whom to send it to. He shows you a simple method for getting ideas by the hundreds. He gives you a list of more than 200 magazines whose editors are looking for this kind of material and who will buy from beginners. In other words, he teaches you a method, an angle, a plan for starting to write for money right away.

If you would like to see your first writing in print and get paid for it—just send your name on a postcard to Mr. Barrett. He will send full information about his plan of coaching by return mail—postage prepaid. He makes no charge for this information. And, no salesman will call on you. You decide, at home, whether you'd like to try his plan. If the idea of getting paid for writing short paragraphs appeals to you, write to Mr. Barrett for information about these private home sessions by mail. No telling where it might lead. Such a small start may even open opportunities for real authorship. And, since it can't cost you anything more than a postcard, you'll certainly want to get all the facts. Write Benson Barrett, Dept. 75-2, 6316 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill. 60660.

(Shown Actual Size)

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This golden-finished beauty has a "wing-spread" of 2 3/4 inches, hand-set with a "body" of genuine Oriental Jade. Jade, the "Heavenly Stone," has long been highly prized by the Chinese for its lustrous radiance. You'll prize it, too, for the high-fashion touch it gives to your favorite outfit. At only \$1.98 (plus .35 postage for handling) you'll certainly want to order several for yourself and to give as gifts!

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Grandma Finds a Gold Mine—in Plates!

NORTHBROOK, Ill. — A successful art dealer in this Chicago suburb has announced a new, easy way to start collecting rare porcelain plates with high resale potential.

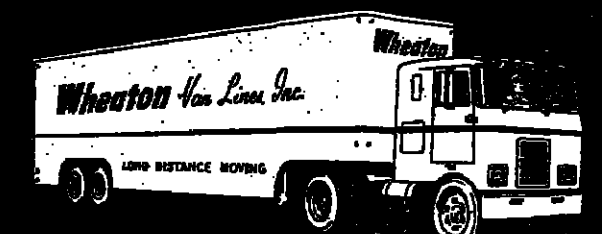
According to Thomas Gilmore II, president of this dealership, one grandmother of modest means bought one exceptional plate for \$25 in 1965 that now sells for \$1,050, and purchased another at \$10 in 1969 that now brings \$245.

Mr. Gilmore says, "Since many plates do not increase in value, amateurs often make serious mistakes." He offers a free report on what to look for, when to buy, what to pay and much more. It even includes special offers on eagerly-sought collector plates at modest cost.

To get your free report with no obligation, just send your name, address, and zip code to Bradford Galleries, 2000A Bradford Place, Northbrook, Illinois 60062. A postcard will do. Because of limited quantities, please mail your request before January 18, 1975.

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U.S., Indonesia ink pact for a satellite

By the Associated Press

Jakarta, Indonesia
Indonesia and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration have signed a deal for launching a communications satellite to link Indonesia's islands.

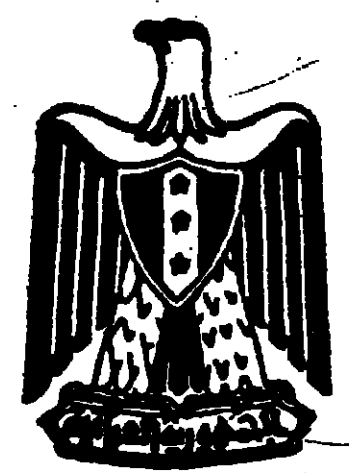
Communications Minister Emil Salim said the system would be working by late 1976.

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Saddam Hussein on Gold and the International Monetary System

Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of The Republic of Iraq, made the following statement to the Iraqi News Agency on December 26th on the question of gold and the international monetary system.

Mr. Saddam Hussein said:

"We are following the new developments in the gold policy and the interests of the developing countries, including the oil producing countries.

Any country or any group of countries that take any step leading to the intensification of inflation in the world should in our opinion, bear the responsibility of such an action.

Iraq has repeatedly announced at OPEC and other international meetings that the continuation of inflation in the advanced industrial countries would lead, directly or indirectly, to a rise in the prices of manufactured goods, raw materials, foodstuffs and energy; thus increasing the financial burdens of the developing countries.

We do not agree to individualist remedies to the gold policy carried outside a general international agreement, because though such remedies might lead to the creation of monetary liquidity in the ad-

vanced countries, they will inflict harm on the developing countries, at least in two aspects: firstly, decreasing the issuance of new special drawing rights that are distributed to the developing countries, and secondly increasing the monetary and financial burdens as a result of the rise in the rate of inflation and the deterioration of the standard of living of the people of these countries.

Individual remedies might also aim at enabling the industrial countries to avoid their responsibilities for extending the necessary technical and economic aid to the developing countries and at shifting the whole burden of these responsibilities upon the oil-producing countries that will themselves become victims of the rise in the rate of inflation.

We call upon all developing countries, particularly the oil-producing countries, to unify their efforts and activities through the transitional committee for reformation of the world monetary system, the United Nations or any other international organizations—to stress the need for remedying the question of gold and world monetary liquidity within the frame-work of an international general agreement"

Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations
14 East 79th Street
New York, New York 10021



EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news-briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Soviets claim lead in production areas

Moscow

The Soviet Union surpassed the United States last year in the production of oil, coal, pig iron, and mineral fertilizers, according to a leading Soviet journalist.

Yuri Zhukov, Pravda's top commentator, said figures from the Central Statistical Board show the Soviet Union now is the world's leading producer in the four "important indices."

Mr. Zhukov did not mention the fact that in none of the areas did Soviet industry meet original production targets for 1974. However, he did say the Soviet Union slipped in 1974 steel output to second place behind the United States, having outproduced the Americans during the previous three years. The commentator told a national television audience Saturday evening that he was sure "our workers will achieve new capabilities to help us exceed the Americans and occupy first place in the world."

Angola liberation groups unite to face Portugal

Mombasa, Kenya

The three Angolan liberation movements Sunday announced that they had formed a common political platform to present at independence negotiations with Portugal Jan. 10.

After three days of discussions at President Jomo Kenyatta's state house here, the three movements — the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola — announced that they had reached a common front.

In the declaration of principles the three parties declared that they were determined to safeguard the territorial integrity of Angola, Portugal's largest African territory. In this context they stated that Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave in northern Angola was "an integral and inalienable" part of Angola.

Spotlight on possibility of nuclear thefts

Boston

Responsibilities of both news media and the former Atomic Energy Commission on the issue of nuclear

thefts have been highlighted by an interchange between a writer for the New York Times and the commission, writes Monitor natural science writer David F. Salisbury.

On Dec. 28 David Burnham wrote an article charging that the AEC and the nuclear industry were unable to account for thousands of pounds of materials used in nuclear bombs. (Much of this is due to losses in processing procedures and the uncertainties inherent in weighing small amounts of material many times.)

Mr. Burnham said the AEC had refused to answer a series of specific questions about the number of times and amounts of these materials that the industry had failed to account for over the last two years.

The AEC now has referred the matter of Mr. Burnham's questions to the National Security Council for its recommendation. Publicly, the government agency has stated that

only a small amount of special nuclear material remains unaccounted for at a plant cited in the Times article.

However, the AEC has been reluctant to publicly air the issue of possible nuclear theft, arguing that excess publicity might encourage such a theft. Nonetheless, a strong faction within the AEC now favors increased safeguards.

John Birch Society plans to open college

Los Angeles

The John Birch Society plans to open a university somewhere in California by 1979, according to Charles R. Armour, the society's Western district governor.

Mr. Armour said the university, to be built at a site not yet selected, would provide degrees in law, medicine, science, engineering, and liberal arts. It would be nonpolitical, he said.

Does proclamation hint at some Soviet crisis?

A sharp departure from Soviet political etiquette occurred on Dec. 31, when a succinct New Year's proclamation was issued collectively by the three top agencies of the U.S.S.R. instead of by one of the three top leaders, writes Paul Wohl Monitor Soviet specialist.

In the past few years, this had become customary. In 1970, Mr. Brezhnev signed a full-length proclamation. In 1971, it was Mr. Podgorny's turn as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Kosygin followed in 1972, and Mr. Brezhnev again in 1973. Mr. Podgorny was next in line.

This New Year's proclamation, signed by the Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers, must have caused raised eyebrows among

thinking Soviet citizens. Mr. Podgorny is in good health. There is no discernible reason for omitting him.

The new scenario — emphasis on Mr. Brezhnev's poor health, the calling off of his loudly heralded Middle East trip, and now, the brief anonymous New Year's proclamation — indicates that Communist Party business at the top is not as usual.

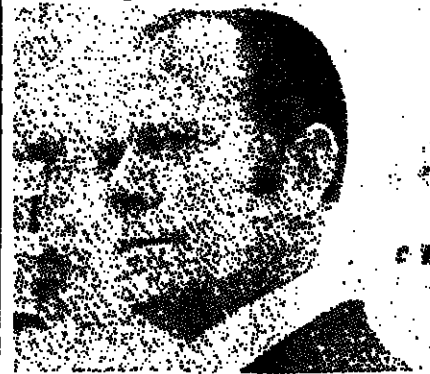
What accounts for this breach of etiquette is anybody's guess.

Ford look-alike draws crowds

San Diego, Calif.

The first words many people say to Robert Smeding are: "President Ford?"

Mr. Smeding, an interior decorator vacationing here from his home in the



Robert Smeding

Canadian province of British Columbia, is a close look-alike for President Ford. He has drawn small crowds while visiting tourist attractions here, with many people snapping pictures of him.

"I get two reactions from people," he said. "They either panic, thinking I am the President, or they are immediately skeptical."

Reuss repudiates oil force option

Washington

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, speaking Sunday on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV) "utterly repudiates" a suggestion by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that military force against oil-producing nations remains an option, to prevent "strangulation" of the industrialized world, writes Harry Ellis, Monitor correspondent.

"I think Dr. Kissinger slipped," said Mr. Reuss, and "I hope he recovers himself."

MINI-BRIEFS

'Oil attack' poll

Almost one in three Frenchmen believe oil-consumer countries might resort to military intervention this year to lower oil prices, according to a poll published by a left-wing newspaper in Paris Sunday. The poll, in the weekly *Nouvel Observateur*, showed 28 percent of the Frenchmen polled saying such intervention is either possible or probable. Some 55 percent said the Paris worker-student riots of May, 1968, could well be repeated this year.

Turkey-Libya deal

Turkey has agreed to buy 3 million tons of Libyan crude oil in the coming year and Libya has guaranteed favorable conditions for new trade and manpower arrangements with Turkey, informed sources in Ankara said Sunday.

Kissinger to Argentina

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will visit Argentina in mid-February and return a month later for a meeting of Western Hemisphere foreign ministers, Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto J. Vignes has revealed in Buenos Aires. American diplomatic sources have confirmed his remarks.

Arafat to France?

A Palestinian delegation led by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), reportedly will soon visit France for talks with French leaders. Several Beirut newspapers said Saturday a joint statement was expected to be issued after the talks "in which the French side will affirm its recognition of the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people."

Ecuador fishing ban

Ecuador has banned foreign vessels from fishing within 40 miles of its coast. The country already claims a 200-mile territorial limit, but has licensed some foreign vessels to fish within this area. These vessels now will have to remain outside the 40-mile limit, officials in Quito explain.

PEOPLE

Under the eye of Korean CIA

Kim Young Sam, leader of South Korea's main opposition political party, says he has gotten used to being under constant surveillance by government agents.

The opposition politician has been held for questioning by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency three times over the past 12 years. It's all part of South Korea's very rough brand of politics.

Mr. Kim was among those who engaged in demonstrations against Park Chung Hee after Mr. Park, then an Army general, took power in a military coup in 1961. As floor leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr. Kim later opposed Mr. Park's attempts to prolong his stay in power.

A handsome man whose modish long hair is now graying, Mr. Kim took over as the opposition leader about



South Korea's Kim Young Sam

four months ago. Since then, he has stressed one constant theme: There must be a revision of the existing Constitution to allow for the direct election of South Korea's president.

Some of Mr. Kim's own party members are critical of the opposition leader's tactics. They say he lacks subtlety and political realism. The New Democratic Party has long been badly hampered by factional splits and a lack of grass-roots support.

"We do have some differences among party members over procedural

matters," said Mr. Kim, acknowledging that factionalism is a problem. "But we are all united on the issue of constitutional revision."

In an interview, Mr. Kim said he thought President Park was exaggerating the possibility of an attack from Communist North Korea in order to justify his continuing hold on power and suppression of the opposition.

"North Korea alone doesn't have the capacity to attack South Korea," he said. "North Korea must have either Russian or Chinese help to attack, and that is not something they are willing to give now because they want detente with the United States."

A few years ago, Mr. Kim discovered how dangerous South Korean politics can be when someone hurled a container of sulphuric acid into his car. Mr. Kim, who escaped harm, was never able to determine with absolute certainty who threw the acid. But he declared that he is "90 percent certain" that it was a government agent.

"The worst thing about being in my position is the constant surveillance by government agents," he said. "But after a while you get used to it — the telephone tapping and the people following your car — and you get so you don't agonize over it."

Daniel Southard and Seoul

*Why federal funds for jobs go begging

Continued from Page 1

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan says that only about one-third of the \$955 million provided under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) has been spent by the 403 local governments to whom the money has been distributed.

John J. Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, puts the unspent portion at "about 50 percent."

There is considerable controversy over why, but both federal and local leaders agree that the problem must be solved soon.

The Labor Department planned to announce Mon., Jan. 6, tentative plans for apportioning an additional

\$875 million in job-creating funds provided under a new section of CETA that Congress passed shortly before adjourning.

These new funds will flow through the same local governmental units that have been slow to spend earlier doses of federal job-creating money.

No funds for equipment

Local officials are reluctant to use federal job-creating funds for a variety of reasons, says John Weintraub, manpower project director for the National Association of Counties.

The federal government's job program provides "no money for material support," he says. As a result, financially hard-pressed local govern-

ments must spend their own funds for desks, typewriters, and other equipment needed to fully utilize federally paid employees.

Local civil service systems also provide some barriers to prompt hiring, Mr. Weintraub notes. Because workers hired under federal public-service jobs programs become local employees, civil service regulations, and accompanying delays, are usually involved.

Conference of Mayors director Gunther says the federal government needs a great tolerance for employee layoffs and immediate rehires with federal funds. City officials object of "fighting recession with (mild) regulations," he says.

*CIA probe off to fast start under Rockefeller

Continued from Page 1

A White House spokesman said the commission would not have subpoena power, which could be provided only by Congress. However, he said, the President, as chief of the executive branch, has all the power necessary to require witnesses and documents from that branch.

The President said early after taking office that his own conduct — his own example — would constitute the code of ethics he would use to "prevent future Watergates."

Beyond that, Mr. Ford now has taken several steps to see to it that a high ethical climate is maintained within his administration:

● He has made it clear to all Ford personnel that (a) they should scrupulously avoid any activity in which there was any illegal conflict of interest and (b) they should also

avoid any appearance of conflict, illegal or not.

● He has emphasized to his subordinates that they should not peddle influence and, furthermore, that they should not get in a position where they even appear to be using their influence to get certain things done.

Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, who has said he received evidence of illegal CIA activities, told this newspaper Sunday that he "welcomed" the President's move to set up a blue-ribbon investigative commission.

However, the Senator said Congress should carry the main thrust of such a probe and that a new congressional committee should be shaped for this purpose — one that would have no vested interest in supporting previous findings on CIA activities.

Further, the Senator says he thinks that the old Senate Watergate committee would be well suited for making the best possible investigation into the CIA.

He noted that Sen. Howard Baker (R) of Tennessee, who served as vice-chairman of the Watergate committee, was calling for an inquiry into CIA-Watergate links.

Senator Proxmire also renewed his call for a special prosecutor to be appointed to push forward against any who may turn out to be involved in CIA-related illegalities.

The allegations against the CIA surfaced last month when the New York Times published reports from sources who alleged that the agency had for years conducted spying operations on U.S. citizens.

Evidence questioned

There are some voices of caution in this city, emphasizing that this information on the CIA comes from "unidentified" sources and that, furthermore, they are allegations, not facts.

The Washington Post took this position editorially Sunday morning:

"... So far almost no solid evidence has been produced to substantiate the widespread impression of a secret foreign-intelligence agency acting as a domestic police force."

"Perhaps we have missed a story or two, but up to now all but one of the reported cases involving an American citizen supposedly wrongly 'targeted' by the CIA turn out to have had a foreign connection of more or less relevance to the agency's rightful duties."

Rep. John Brademas (D) of Indiana on NBC's "Meet the Press" Sunday said he believed Congress has failed in its oversight of the CIA. He also said he thought that presidents should "ride herd" more strongly on the CIA.

*Focus: human polar bear swimming

Continued from Page 1

minutes. "Psychological preparation has a lot to do with one's endurance," he notes.

Mr. Jones says that there may be as many as 10,000 to 20,000 winter swimmers worldwide. He agrees with Mr. Mottola's estimate that some 50 or more polar bear clubs may exist across the United States.

Although it was once an exclusively masculine pastime, some women now are getting into the winter swim. Even on frosty Sundays, for example, Ruth Goodwin, a Polar Bear Club member, visits the Coney Island

beach in her bikini. "In winter time, swimming's really great," she says. "You've got the whole beach to yourself."

For human polar bears, preparation is more important than courage. "Ordinarily," says record-holder Jones, "we go out in whatever we're going to swim in and wander around for about two hours. By the time we jump in, the water feels like a warm bath."

'Warm' water

The Iosco polar bears usually swim in lakes and they have a heated shelter beside the hole they cut in the

ice. The water temperature is always in the middle 30's. That is usually well above the air temperature, a fact which accounts for the water's feeling of relative warmth.

If the swimming itself is fun, the getting out often requires an act of will. "You have to psyche yourself up sometimes," admits Mr. Jones, a 12 year veteran of winter swimming. "I had to come out once when there was a wind, and the chill factor was 41 degrees below."

"I was instantly a sheet of ice," he recalls, "but I thawed out soon enough."

*Israelis more confident, determined . . .

Continued from Page 1

But paradoxically this isolation helps to feed the current mood of determination and heighten Israelis' proud sense of their Jewishness. More than once Israelis at various levels compared their lonely defiance with that of the British in the face of Hitler after the fall of France in the early days of World War II. They point in particular to the broad level of acceptance of the draconian economic policy their government has recently introduced as part of the price of survival.

Inevitably one finds oneself asking whether there is any likelihood of Israel's emerging from the isolation and the threat over it as Britain did in World War II. One senses that Israelis wished that it were possible to stand pat and ride out the storm. But one senses equally that they are aware that there are forces at work which make it well-nigh impossible to do just that.

Forces at work

Among these forces are:

● The superpower involvement in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

● The use of oil — not its price and scarcity but the threat of an embargo — as a potent weapon by the Arabs to get the United States to force concessions out of Israel.

● The Palestinians.

Israelis would like all these forces to go away and leave them to deal with the Arabs on their own. They realize deep down that this is unlikely to happen. But this does not prevent their seeking to play down in conversation with an outsider the importance of these forces on the unfolding of events.

When it comes to the superpowers, the Soviet Union, as patron and arms supplier of the Arabs, is in Israeli

eyes an unequivocally negative, mischievous, and hostile influence.

The United States' own parallel relationship with Israel is to Israelis bitter-sweet. They are grateful for the support they get from the United States. They pointedly refer to their friends in the United States Congress. They refer appreciatively to the military supplies they have gotten from the United States since the October war ("almost all, but not quite all we have wanted").

'Nagging reservation'

But one senses a nagging reservation, almost resentment, at Israel's having to rely to such an exclusive extent on the United States that Israel's independence of action is limited. A United States, moreover, that finds itself as middleman and broker between Israelis and Arabs and consequently needs to humor Arabs while simultaneously serving as Israel's patron.

In this context, one notes an Israeli eagerness to turn the spotlight on any development in Soviet-Arab relationships which might be interpreted as establishing the Arabs as tools of Moscow and thus disqualifying them for American goodwill or friendship.

As for oil, they are inclined to say one of two things. On the one hand they argue that the United States is unlikely as a great power to let Western Europe go under as an ally or outpost of civilized values in deference to a handful of oil-rich sheikhs. On the other hand it is argued — and this from a highly placed Foreign Office official — that oil-storage tanks in the West are now so full that the West could outlive any new oil embargo that hostilities might produce.

On Palestine, the Israeli arguments are that the pretensions of Mr. Arafat and the PLO are grossly inflated; that the PLO is not truly representative of the Palestinians living under Israeli

rule; and that when the PLO fails to deliver, King Hussein of Jordan will come back into the picture as a more moderate spokesman for the Palestinians.

What does all this add up to in terms of the likelihood of a new war? Does the re-emergence of toughness on the Israeli side increase the likelihood of a preemptive Israeli strike to gain the time that Israeli thinking seems to say is necessary?

It is always unwise to soft-pedal the explosive nature of the mix in the Middle East. Yet there remain two logical arguments against any immediate resumption of hostilities:

● A preemptive Israeli strike would not bring closer what Israelis basically want most to ensure their survival: acceptance as a state by the Arabs. Indeed, it would have the opposite effect.

● Any preemptive Israeli strike without convincing evidence that it was to forestall Arab attack would put in jeopardy Israel's special relationship with the United States. And this Israelis know is necessary for their survival.

Logic (as perceived by outsiders) admittedly does not always apply in the Middle East. But the impression one carries away from Prime Minister Rabin is that his approach, for all his cool toughness, is far more logical than elemental.

First of a series.

Next: The military posture.

Guyana nationalizes Reynolds bauxite holdings

By Reuter

Georgetown, Guyana — Guyana nationalized the bauxite subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Company, on Jan. 1, agreeing to pay \$1.5 million compensation out of profits over the next 15 years.

ملكيه البوكسيت

'A man who has abandoned his tool of perception, his mind, can only destroy himself: he cannot achieve anything.'

'To achieve, you need thought. Construction cannot be done accidentally: You have to know what you are doing, and that's real power.'



'Since I regard thinking, rationality, as the good, evil is evasion, the refusal to know, the refusal to think.'

'If you present the country with a clearcut issue, they will choose the right way. . . . But you have to have positive ideas, positive leadership before the country can really start recovering.'

Ayn Rand: reason as life-guide

A heroine among some of today's students, author-philosopher Ayn Rand espouses rational self-interest. Her ideas have been criticized by theologians and liberal political thinkers as encouraging selfishness. Her novel, 'The Fountainhead,' rejected by 12 publishers, has sold over 3 million copies since 1943. She writes a bimonthly Ayn Rand Letter on current problems of inflation, Watergate, ecology, oil. In a conversation with Monitor staffer Jo Ann Levine, Miss Rand talks about the power of ideas and the misuse of political power.

New York

Novelist Ayn Rand is a champion of rugged individualism. She has made it the hallmark of her fictional heroes (Howard Roark in 'The Fountainhead,' or John Galt in 'Atlas Shrugged') and the keystone of her philosophy.

It flavors the advice given President Ford by Alan Greenspan, a prominent Rand follower who is chief economic adviser to the President. Witness his dislike of wage and price controls. And it shone through a recent interview in which Miss Rand discussed her philosophy of "Objectivism," which she says is a kind of ethics based on a morality of rational self-interest.

It is a philosophy which leads her to reject militant "women's lib"; to view "man as a heroic being, with his own happiness as the moral purpose of his life"; and to extol individual, human reason as the best guide in life.

From Russia to U.S.

As a child of 12, Ayn Rand looked from her bedroom window and saw men shot in the streets. It was the beginning of the Russian Revolution.

She had already decided to be a writer. In the next few chaotic years, during which her father's business was nationalized, Miss Rand read Victor Hugo and began to develop her own method of thinking, which she called "thinking in principles."

In 1926, two years after she graduated from the University of Leningrad, she came alone to the United States. Three years later she married Frank O'Connor, a man whom she saw as ideal, "a man of firsthand values, of independent judgment, of unimpaired soul."

Should Miss Rand be interviewed as an author, as a philosopher, or as a woman? I asked.

Roles not divided

With the remnants of a Russian accent, Miss Rand replied, "As a woman, no. As a human being, with pleasure. As an author or as a philosopher, I don't divide the two." Then she said, "I'm against women's lib, as you probably know."

"It's making an issue of an anatomical feature of your gender. I'm against that for the same reason I am against racism. I am against classifying anyone on anatomical, physiological grounds. . . . What makes you human is your mind, and that is in your control; that's what you are to be judged on."

Recalling that her university teacher in ancient philosophy was contemptuous of women, Miss Rand said she was determined to show him "that I know, and I did. And any prejudice he might have had didn't affect him at all. So, if it left a lasting impression on me, it was only that 'ability counts.' If a man has any integrity at all, he will recognize your ability. But it's you who have to achieve it."

Culture drought seen

Miss Rand has written, "That which is not worth contemplating in life is not worth recreating in art." She noted, "Today, the culture is completely gone. Not only in architecture (I think the last good building in New York is the Guggenheim Museum, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, whom I admire very much), but there is no architecture, no painting, no music. It's gone and the fault lies in the kind of philosophy people are taught. So the battle I'm fighting, I'm fighting at the root."

Her philosophy, she has said, is in essence: "The concept of man as a heroic being, with his own happiness as the moral purpose of his life, with productive achievement as his noblest activity, and reason as his only absolute."

"Today, philosophy is such an irrational sewer that I'm amazed that the country is surviving at all," Miss Rand added. "If you consider what they are being taught, we should all be back in the cave. Fortunately, there is enough rationality in men to withstand it."

In the past, she has written about the students who are silent. What are they doing now?

"I think they are still silent," she replied, adding that the student body reflects what is being taught in the philosophy department of its college.

"Whatever happens in the colleges today, if you want the cause, look at the curriculum," she said. "Look at what they are being taught and from what philosophical aspect."

Integrated view

Miss Rand told the 1974 graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point:

"A philosophical system is an integrated view of existence. As a human being, you have no choice about the fact that you need a philosophy. Your only choice is whether you define your philosophy by a conscious, rational, disciplined process of thought and scrupulously logical deliberation, or let your subconscious accumulate a junk heap of unwarranted conclusions, false generalizations, undefined contradictions, undigested slogans, unidentified wishes, doubts, and fears, thrown together by chance, but integrated by your subconscious into a kind of mongrel philosophy and fused into a single solid weight: self-doubt, like a ball and chain in the place where your mind's wings should have grown."

Commenting further on students, she said, "I've always advised them to 'learn in reverse.' No matter what you are taught, listen to it critically, whether you agree or not. And if you disagree, formulate your reasons. . . ."

"I went to college under the Soviets and I think I learned a great deal, but only in that way."

Flaws in character

Miss Rand has written, "In my novels and in actual life, the alleged victories of evil people are made possible only by the flaws or errors of those who are essentially good. Evil left to its own devices is impotent."

She commented, "That's a very profound conviction of mine and that's correct." Could she give an example?

"Watergate is the best example. I don't think Watergate is the worst of the evils, but what has been demonstrated there is that the people who hold an evil philosophy, which, in this case, was pragmatism, destroy themselves. And they did."

Tool of perception

"The reason why evil is impotent depends on your definition of the good. Since I regard thinking, rationality, as the good, evil is evasion, the refusal to know, the refusal to think. And the refusal to think means the refusal to see reality, and nothing could be more destructive. A man who has abandoned his tool of perception, his mind, can only destroy himself: he cannot achieve anything."

"Destruction is easy; anyone can do that. But to achieve, you need thought. Construction cannot be done accidentally: You have to know what you are doing, and that's real power. But that cannot be imposed on anyone by force. And when evil wins, it is because the good people — for whatever reason, usually their philosophical conviction — are afraid to fight, or feel hopeless and feel that it is no use fighting, and they bring on their own destruction."

Miss Rand pointed out that for decades Americans had been choosing the lesser of two evils as president, and that Roosevelt and Eisenhower were the only personally popular presidents in recent history (though she did not approve of either).

Lack of goal seen

When asked about the future, she said, "It depends on the free will of the citizens. I think this country has a chance still, but what kind of disasters we will go through on the way, I don't know. The trend today is dreadful, but there are some hopeful signs."

Like what?

"The landslide for Nixon," she replied. "When the country was offered collectivism, as McGovern did offer it, they turned out in a landslide against him. It's not that they chose Nixon, but that they opposed McGovern. The country understood what he was saying. They understood it in principle."

Miss Rand, who said that even today she would still vote for Mr. Nixon if he were running against Senator McGovern, added, "I think the worst crime of Nixon was that he didn't understand that mandate. He kept on with the same statist trend as any administration before him. He gave the impression that he just wanted to be president, period."

"He didn't know what to do with it. He had no goal, no program, nothing but a pragmatist switching from moment to moment. And the greatest opportunity that any leader could have had, he let it go, and he probably set the country back very seriously. People had such an inarticulate, unidentified hope, and look what they received."

"He contributed to hopelessness and cynicism, and that is his real crime. Never mind those telephones he bugged, because they all do that. That isn't the crime. It's the abysmal dishonesty, the lying to the people. . . ."

"If you present the country with a clearcut issue, they will choose the right way. They have shown it so far. . . . But you have to have positive ideas, positive leadership before the country can really start recovering. . . ."

Ayn Rand works

Novels:

We the Living, 1936, Macmillan (reissued 1969, Random House).
Anthem, 1938, Cassell, England (1963, Caxton, U.S.A.).
The Fountainhead, 1943, Bobbs-Merrill.
Atlas Shrugged, 1957, Random House.

Play:

Night of January 16 (1968, the World Publishing Company).

Nonfiction:

For the New Intellectual, 1961, Random House.
The Virtue of Selfishness, 1965, the New American Library.
Capitalism: the Unknown Ideal, 1966, the New American Library.
Introduction to Objectivist Epistemology, 1967, the Objectivist, Inc.
The Romantic Manifesto: a Philosophy of Literature, 1969, the World Publishing Company.
The New Left: The Anti-industrial Revolution 1971, the New American Library.
(All the works are available in New American Library paperbacks.)

Melvin Maddocks

The case for being speechless

Taking inventory of the shortages of 1975 — a process that could keep a body busy until 1976 if he let it — the putterer in the Great American Stockroom is practically dumbfounded by at least one surplus. There is, as if you hadn't guessed it, no national shortage of words.

In fact, the one thing America, 1975, may share with America, 1775, is a case of oververbalization. At that point the comparison stops. In 1775 people were articulating their hopes, their plans; in 1975 people seem to be articulating mostly their despair, their scenarios — those passive equivalents to plans. And please don't bother, unless you want real despair, to compare the prose styles of then and now. In the battle of the quill vs. the electric typewriter (or preferably the tape recorder), score 10 points for nostalgia. The law of logorrhea seems to read like this: At times of extreme clarity or extreme confusion, people talk the most.

In 1775 everybody seemed to have a solution. In 1975 everybody seems to have an explanation why nobody has a solution. In terms of gross talk it all comes out to about the same thing. Indeed the new art of confessing one's

dilemma may actually take a little longer than the old art of presenting an answer.

The other thing is that today when you say everybody's talking, you have to mean everybody. It's part of our concept of social justice. In the intolerant old days — remember? — children were to be seen and not heard. Barbarous! But it sure cut down on the total decibels.

Recent letters to Ann Landers's column protested the "cultural conditioning" that used to encourage women to remain silent in the presence of men. But as Ann concluded, "the 'passive woman' is fast fading from the scene, and I say it's about time." Amen. But again, there is this side-effect on noise-pollution.

Every minority has become a "vocal" minority to make up for the years during which their "voices" were not heard. Even Trappist monks are relaxing their strict vows of silence. Movie stars, who used to speak only the lines written for them, are turning into something known as "talk show stars." Thus, Burt Reynolds is applauded more for improvising himself on Johnny-Mary-and-Mike than for his acting.

Television may have killed the art of conversation, but it's done wonders for talk as a profession. In the Age of the Tube, to be articulate is a prime — perhaps the prime — virtue. One of today's cultural shocks is to see your ordinary, everyday American on a news interview or a game show, sounding as glib, as self-assured as Mine Host.

People at parties do unconscious imitations of David Susskind and Barbara Walters.

The newest 1975 magazine, Harper's Weekly, is planning to print nothing but contributions from its readers.

We are threatening to turn into a nation of overarticulators, "talking out" everything on the theory that nothing can be done.

Samuel Johnson wrote an essay on "Bashfulness," an archaic word meaning . . . oh, never mind. The premise of the essay is that everybody at some time "had panted to advance" an opinion or two, but — can a modern grasp that? — they were too shy. They "found themselves irresistibly depressed by a languid amidity" — "congealed by this frigorific power." Telling these poor — what was the

word? — bashful souls to speak up, Johnson said, was like advising "an inhabitant of Brazil or Sumatra not to shiver at an English winter."

Well, telling people to shut up nowadays is like asking Laplanders not to perspire in the Fijis.

It may be time to organize a Society for the Prevention of Articulation. There would be altruistic motives behind the SPA — for example, cutting down on the general din and other anti-social acts of voice-aggressiveness. But in addition to Making a Better World, there is the argument that one would avoid a lot of grief. "Few have repented," as the good Doctor said, "of having forbore to speak."

And finally, think of how you would stand out from the crowd. Keeping your mouth shut nowadays has to be the ultimate attention-getter.

So why wait? Send away today to the SPA, and by return mail — if they are half the organization they don't say they are — you will get this small blue button saying absolutely nothing.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

financial

Ford, economy in phase at last

By David R. Francis

Boston
The Ford administration is at last getting in phase with the economic cycle.

If final proof was needed that the prime governmental concern right now must be recession, not inflation, it came with the rise in unemployment in December from 6.5 to 7.1 percent.

As late as October, the administration was insisting on the need for a tax surcharge. Now it is only a question of how big and what type of tax cut should be enacted to stimulate the economy.

Further, the Federal Reserve System has abandoned its "Ho-ratio" at the inflation-bridge stance. It is aggressively easing monetary policy. On Friday the Fed announced a dramatic, half-point cut in the discount rate — the interest rate it charges member banks.

The next economic surprise for the administration, a more pleasant one, may well be a sharp drop in the rate of inflation.

Further evidence of this possibility comes from the National Association of Purchasing Management. Its members report a further weakening of price pressures in December.

In March, 1974, a peak 95 percent of the purchasing agents found industrial prices higher and only 1 percent paid less. By December some 48 percent reported higher prices (49 percent in November) and, significantly, 14 percent saw lower prices (12 percent in November).

The 43 percent figure is only 6 percent more than the lowest figure recorded during the price control days of late 1971 through April, 1974, except for the short "freeze" periods. The 14 percent who enjoyed lower prices is twice the number that paid lower prices in any month during the same price control span.

The deepening recession is making price controls unnecessary. Purchasing managers note that shortages are diminishing, inventories are being cut, and salesmen are banging on the door.

With such experience, some 76 percent of the purchasing agents see no need for price and wage controls. Only 13 percent think they are required.

Some 56 percent of these managers report new orders down, the largest percentage for this figure since the end of World War II. Only 5 percent report new orders higher, also a new negative record for the same period.

McGraw-Hill Publications reports that industry is operating at only 77 percent of capacity, off a full 10 points from a year ago. Even such so-called shortage industries as machinery, chemicals, paper, and steel have surplus capacity.

Economic scene

The delivery picture has improved enormously. Only 32 percent of companies complain about slow deliveries, the lowest figure in 15 years.

Under these circumstances, businessmen will find it tough to hike prices and will be tempted to drop them.

Similarly, with unemployment almost certain to go above 8 percent and remain there for perhaps a year or so, wage costs are not going to soar so fast. Even the strongly unionized sectors of the economy, which are not the largest, are going to feel more concern about job security.

Wage increases, running at about 10 percent, may slip to 8 percent by the last half of this year, First National City Bank of New York economists reckon. At the same time, productivity will reverse its current negative trend and become positive.

The result is that labor costs per unit of output will be rising at perhaps a 5 percent to 8 percent annual rate, instead of the 12 percent to 15 percent annual rate of increase experienced over the past few quarters. This will reduce inflationary pressures further.

Why have the speed and depth of this recession caught the government, the Federal Reserve System, and many economists by surprise?

One reason is that the slowdown in the economy caused by the oil embargo threw up a statistical smoke screen. Many economists figured that business activity would bounce back once the oil shortage was past.

It did slightly last spring. Meanwhile, however, inflation and taxes were cutting deeply into the purchasing power of consumers. The latest statistics show "real" income, taking account of inflation, down by 8.2 percent.

Americans simply cannot buy as much in goods and services.

That fact has become clear to businessmen at last. They have realized that their inventories are too high. They are cutting back production, laying off workers.

A tax cut of more than \$20 billion is needed quickly to restore consumer purchasing power somewhat. Otherwise, the recession could tend to feed on itself — more layoffs creating more loss of purchasing power.

The Federal Reserve System unintentionally restrained the economy too much, partially because of a gap in economic theory. It did not know to what degree it should compensate for the unprecedented inflation rates in adding new money to the economy.

Normally, economists hold that an increase in the nation's money supply of 3 to 4 percent should be adequate to provide normal economic growth. Indeed, the Fed's recent moves to ease credit have lifted the rate of growth of money, which is the total of private demand deposits plus cash in the public hands, to 3.3 percent over the past six months.

But that 3 percent to 4 percent growth counts on inflation running at a "normal" 2 to 4 percent. With double-digit inflation, a 3.3 percent growth rate really means severe monetary restraint. The economy has not had enough new money to expand properly.

The Fed did not want to fully accommodate inflation by expanding money at about the same rate as inflation, and rightfully so. But it erred on the conservative side.

Now, however, the Fed probably wants to pump money growth up to a 6 percent to 8 percent annual rate. With inflation likely dropping below that rate soon, the economy will again have monetary room to grow. Business once more will sprout new shoots of activity.

The chief sign of that economic spring will be a rise in consumer spending. A tax cut could help create the desire and means to spend.

Tax cut—a question of size

Ford, Congress agree a tax cut is needed, but they're sure to differ on size, kind

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A tax cut early this year now is considered essential by most economists to jolt the economy out of the worst recession since the 1930's. The only question is how big a cut and what kind.

Among economists attending a national convention in San Francisco at year's end, a consensus for a tax cut was apparent, despite a deficit expected to reach perhaps \$36 billion in the coming fiscal year based on current outlays and revenues.

The Ford administration has acknowledged it will forget about the tax surcharge it proposed only last October to fight inflation. Expectations in Washington are that a sizable tax cut will be requested instead.

But the size of the cut may become a bone of contention between the White House and Congress.

Tax policy is one area where Congress has firm control. It is likely to have more ambitious ideas than the President about how big a cut is needed to turn the economy around.

Senate Democratic whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia says a tax cut will be the "No. 1 order of business for the new Congress."

Unemployment assures

The President's economic advisers are more concerned than the politicians about juicing the economy up too strongly and paying for it later in renewed inflation.

Congress is more sensitive to unemployment than to price indexes. When unemployment leaped from 6.5 percent to 7.1 percent in December with all projections indicating at least 8 percent by midsummer, a tax cut became virtually assured.

A tax cut will, of course, deepen the deficit for the short run. A staff economist in Congress estimates that a \$20 billion tax cut would add about \$14 billion to the deficit. This would push the fiscal 1976 deficit up toward \$50 billion. In the absence of a tax cut, though, the economy could spin on downward and yield deeper deficits through lost revenues.

Big tax cut advocated

Arthur M. Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, recommends a tax cut of \$13-\$14 billion, along with easier money, voluntary wage-price restrictions, and a hike in the investment credit for business. That would entail a deficit of over \$40 billion. Some other liberal economists argue that an even larger tax cut is needed to do the job.

The need for a tax cut is based not only on beefing up consumer demand but also on the old "fiscal drag" argument. In 1964 a tax cut was enacted to overcome "fiscal drag." The tax system, it was figured, was taking too much money out of the economy to permit a full recovery.

Fiscal drag has set in now because of double-digit inflation, which pushed taxpayers into higher tax brackets; if their income increases no faster than

inflation they end up getting an effective tax increase through the higher rates.

Ten percent inflation is estimated to have increased citizens' tax bills by about \$15 billion over the past two years. In addition, the hike in oil prices with the money leaving the country has added to the pressure. Oil prices probably have drained another \$15-\$20 billion out of the country in the past year.

Room for disagreement

In 1964 taxes were cut \$11 billion for the purpose of stimulus; to get a comparable injection in today's bigger economy would take a tax cut of \$26 billion, according to Brookings Institution economist Charles L. Schultze.

So there will be plenty of room for disagreement between the administration and Congress over how big a cut is desirable.

Tax reformers in Congress will have another objective: To limit the cut to one year so that extension of the cut can be attached to a tax reform package later in the year. Without a tax benefit to voters, they figure, it will be tough to get a reform bill through against all the manipulations of the lobbyists.

The administration may be happy to have the tax cut limited to one year for another reason: so that there will be another chance to adjust revenues upward if the economy should swing back too quickly into an inflationary posture.

Utilities lead market's upbeat 1974 close

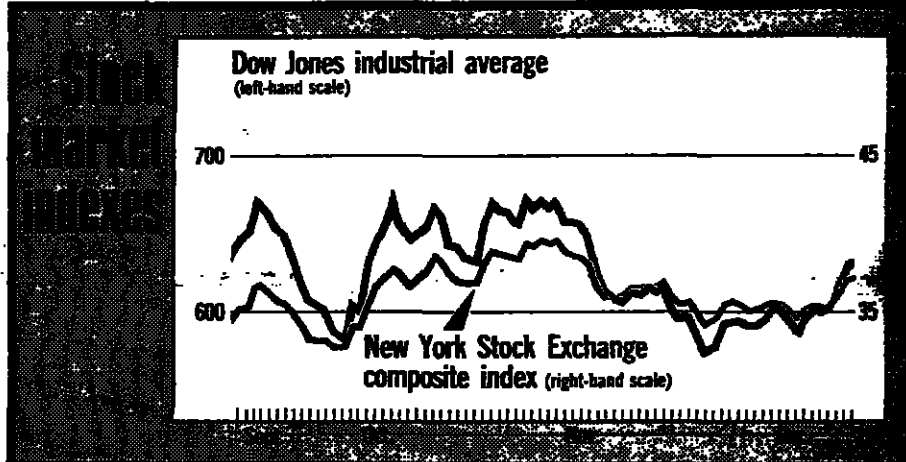
Slow gold sales also lift spirits

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Investors rang in the new year with a rally.

Gaining 32.35 points, the Dow Jones industrial average rose to 634.54, its highest point since mid-November. The rally was broad-based, as 1,093 stocks rose and 204 declined.

Volume was moderately active, especially on the last day of the year when almost 21 million shares exchanged hands.



Week on Wall Street

Leading the advancing issues, utilities stocks soared. The Dow Jones utility index jumped more than 10 percent for the week, an indication that the market is heading higher, according to Myron Helman of Shields, Model, Roland, Inc.

Helping to push the utility stocks up were indications the Fed is easing up on interest rates once again. The Federal Reserve Bank lowered the discount rate by half a percent and dropped its targets on key short-term interest rates to the 8- to 8½-percent rate.

Despite the Fed's movements, First National City Bank of New York on Friday upped its prime interest rate a quarter of a point to 10½ percent. However, as Mr. Helman notes, "The move by Citibank was probably just a blip in the trend — which is still down."

Investors encouraged

In addition to the lift the market received from declining interest rates, investors were encouraged by the lack of interest Americans displayed in buying gold.

As Bruce Rehr, chairman of Penn Square Mutual Fund notes, "There was a fear that a lot of Americans had become a little less excited about the

Insurance sales soar

The American public has sharply increased its purchases of life insurance, reports the Institute of Life Insurance.

According to institute estimates, life insurance purchases in 1974 will total about \$290 billion, some 24 percent more than in 1973.

Kenneth Wright, economist of the American Life Insurance Association, explained the increase this way:

"People are always more security conscious after sharp stock-market declines and uncertainties both in inflation and job security."

stock market and might put their money into the gold market." Because Americans did not begin another gold rush, the price of the precious metal nearly collapsed from its \$200 per troy ounce perch, closing the week at \$175.

Another factor adding fuel to the rally, Mr. Rehr says, was the previous general eagerness of investors to sell. "For several weeks the market has been oversold — sort of a reflection that many institutions wanted fair cash position for their year-end statements — and then made stock moves after the first of the year," Mr. Rehr says.

Continued evidence

Chimes in Mr. Helman: "In the beginning of the year there is a group rotation. Stocks that were strong at the end of the year fall off in the new year and weaker ones get stronger. Particularly as tax-selling pressures ease."

Both analysts sense that the President in his State of the Union message will give some sign the administration has switched its accent from one of fighting inflation to one of fighting recession. Continued evidence of the recession threat was presented Friday when the Labor Department reported the unemployment rate hit 7.1 percent, highest since the early 1940's.

On the other hand, evidence inflation was cooling off was offered by the Agriculture Department, which said foreign prices fell 3 percent in the month ending Dec. 15. Also, copper prices continued to fall.

Energy stocks stronger

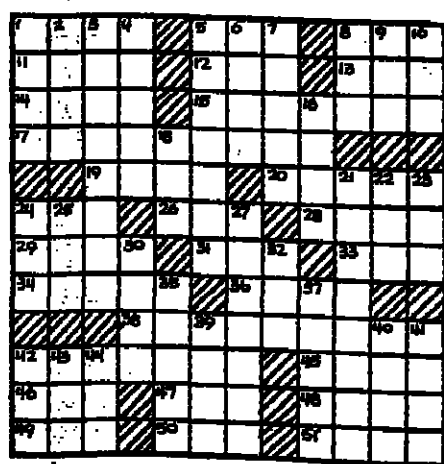
Indications that the economy was in serious trouble and would get worse were manifest. The Commerce Department, for example, reported the government's index of leading indicators dropped 1.5 percent last month, marking a four-month drop that was the worst since 1949-48. Another leading indicator, building awards, dropped 20 percent in November.

Energy stocks were stronger last week, propped up partially by knowledge that a rebounding economy would be in need of more energy and Project Independence would become more important as the balance-of-payments deficit widened. Consequently, Pittston Company, North American Coal Corporation, and Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates were stronger. Among the utilities Consolidated Edison and the Southern Company performed well, and American Telephone & Telegraph climbed, too, after announcing it would ask for a 7.2-percent rate increase.

Crossword

ACROSS
1. Winter resort
5. Poke
8. Salamander
11. Conflagration
12. Hur's son
13. Blemish
14. Cupid
15. Lying on the witness stand
17. Go back on
19. Neglect
20. Strong man
24. Weather satellite
26. Beak
28. Escalator inventor
29. Colored fish
31. Maori fern root
33. Badger
34. Brawl
36. Monad
38. Blast
42. Heckled
45. Arias

DOWN
1. At a distance
2. Flavoring
3. Suggestion
4. Plant fluid part
5. Planet
6. Region
7. Nativity
8. Large bird
9. Remote
10. Endeavor
11. Hook
12. Noise
21. Names
22. Memorabilia
23. Egg drink
24. -- Sawyer
25. Unclose
27. Large rock
30. Cad
32. Semele's sister
35. Banish
37. Offspring
39. Squint
40. Pearl Buck heroine
41. Cleopatra's river
42. Tainted
43. Black gram
44. Tennis term



INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

New coal talks in Indonesia

Jakarta, Indonesia
Negotiations on rehabilitating Indonesia's coal mines with a \$1.2 billion investment are under way between the state coal mine corporation Batubara and Shell Company of the Netherlands, says the head of the country's Department of Mining's investment bureau.

Shell has a contract with Indonesia giving it the right to explore and exploit coal deposits in a 71,000 square kilometer area. Indonesia currently produces 100,000 tons of coal annually.

Air Canada lost \$9 million in '74

Montreal
Air Canada will show about a \$9-million deficit

for 1974 because of inflation and higher aviation fuel costs, says Yves Pratte, chairman of the board.

"While this is only the second Air Canada deficit in 11 years, the financial results are nonetheless disappointing, reflecting as they do the impact of worldwide inflation," Mr. Pratte said in a year-end statement.

While domestic traffic showed a strong growth rate, North Atlantic traffic was weak.

The dominant problem during 1974 was the rising price of fuel, said Mr. Pratte. Inflation also had driven up "wage levels and the general cost of doing airline business."

Air Canada's fuel bill in 1974 exceeded that of the previous year by more than \$70 million, or 83 percent, he said.

Paris stocks slumped in '74

Paris
The market value of French shares listed on the Paris Stock Exchange was slashed by 47 billion francs last year. It fell to 115 billion francs from 162 billion at the end of 1973, preliminary trade figures show.

The daily share index compiled by the Paris Brokers Association stood at 59.0 at the end of 1974, a decline of 30.8 percent from a year earlier.

The auto and household appliance group suffered the greatest loss last year with a decline of 53.9.

Arabs may invest in Malaysia plant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
The chief minister of Malaysia's Negri Sembilan state has outlined plans for an \$800 million petrochemical complex expected to be set up with partners from the Middle East.

Chief Minister Mansor Othman told a news conference in Seremban, 40 miles south of Kuala Lumpur, that more detailed plans would follow a visit to the Middle East next month by a technical team.

Mr. Mansor said there were indications that petro-gas would become the main vehicle of Arab investments in Southeast Asia in the next few years. The proposed petrochemical complex would be built in Port Dickson, 60 miles southwest of Kuala Lumpur.

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sports

Change of pace

The change in Rick Barry

By Phil Elderkin

It has been a long time coming, but Rick Barry finally seems to have buried his image as a money grabbing, all for himself, no defense pro basketball star.

Barry, more than any other player, has galvanized the Golden State Warriors this year into a team capable of winning its division title. Without taking anything away from his superb offensive game, Rick has found time to lead, to pass the ball to his teammates, to battle for rebounds and to pick up his man quickly on defense.

"I can't believe that anyone is playing better basketball or doing more for his team right now than Barry," said Warrior Coach Al Attles. "Since he was elected team captain, Rick has gone out of his way to help our young players. He's almost been like an extra coach."

The change for Rick to lead came when Golden State traded center Nate Thurmond during the off-season to the Chicago Bulls for Clifford Ray, Thurmond, although never quite living up to his superstar billing, had been around so long that the Warriors became geared to his moods and actions.

But Nate was never able to deliver a playoff title. And when Golden State saw a chance to get Ray, who is younger and more aggressive and whose salary is maybe half that of Thurmond's, management never flinched.

On paper, that deal looked like a Warrior giveaway. But Ray, who is about the same size physically as Boston's Dave Cowens, has begun to play a lot like the Celtics center.

Cliff's speed has turned the Warriors into a true running team, something they never



Rick Barry

really were with Thurmond. And what Ray gives away in size on the boards, he so far has been able to make up in quickness.

Barry and Ray also have a great appreciation of each other's talents. They work well together and this feeling of respect has somehow reached out and touched the rest of the team.

Anyway, it is a chemistry which never existed before on the War-

riors. Rick, who used to regard practices with the same careless regard as Wilt Chamberlain, now actually seems to enjoy them.

"Except for Jeff Mullins and myself, [Mullins is 32, Rick 30] we're a young team," Barry pointed out. "And young teams make mistakes. But our attitude is so great and our desire to do well so strong, that we cancel out a lot of those errors with our hustle."

"We're not that good defensively either," he continued. "In fact, we're not going to consistently hold rival teams to 90 points. But we generally score more than that and when we run all the time we usually win."

Mullins, who has been hurt so much this year that he has had a chance to study Barry from the bench, thinks that Rick is having his best year as a pro.

"You can tell when a man has confidence in himself, because he'll be looking for the ball in clutch situations," Mullins explained. "He doesn't want anybody else to take the pressure shot, even though it can be embarrassing if he misses. I think everybody simply expects Rick to get the big basket, including himself. And most of the time he does."

Coach Al Attles, who expressed no surprise when 10 of his black players elected Barry team captain, sees a new maturity in Rick.

"He's more serious than he used to be," Attles explained. "Barry accepted his captain's role right away and made it work. He still gets upset with officials, but now he's more calm about it. I think the fans have noticed the difference, too."

But the Warriors real test, of course, will come in the playoffs. Until then, Mr. Barry and Co. probably will go right on enjoying themselves.

Viewing Hall of Fame prospects

Pitcher Roberts seems a sure choice; for homer-hitter Kiner it's the last chance

By Larry Eldridge
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Perennial 20-game winner Robin Roberts and home-run king Ralph Kiner, two of baseball's biggest names in the late 1940's and early 1960's, are the top candidates in balloting now under way for this year's Hall of Fame elections.

There are other strong holdover candidates such as Eddie Mathews and Bob Lemon. There are also four newly eligible names on the 1975 ballot — Ken Boyer, Don Drysdale, Johnny Podres, and Bill White. But while these and other nominees have their advocates, none seems likely to garner as much support as Roberts or Kiner.

Roberts, the former Philadelphia Phillies' pitching great who wound up with 286 career victories, is in his third year of eligibility and for the first time is clearly the outstanding candidate.

He probably would have gained election earlier, in fact, except that the voters' attention was distracted from him because of two bigger names — first Warren Spahn in 1973 and then Mickey Mantle last year.

This time there is no one of that magnitude just becoming eligible, so Roberts should make it if anyone does.

Kiner's last chance

Kiner also has strong credentials, and this year there may be some extra sentiment for him because it is his 15th time on the ballot — and thus his last chance for election by the Baseball Writers' Association.

When one looks at his statistics it does seem surprising that the onetime Pittsburgh Pirates' outfielder has never made it, for he was without question the game's dominant slugger in the postwar era. Twice he went over 50 homers in that time; for five years at his peak he averaged 47 home runs a season, and he finished with 369 in a career of only 10 years' duration.

The big slugger led his league in homers for a record seven straight

years (no one else, not even Babe Ruth, has ever matched that feat). Furthermore, his percentage of home runs per time at bat is third on the all-time list behind only Ruth and Harmon Killebrew. But despite all these achievements, he has never yet received quite enough votes.

The annual voting is done by 10-year members of the BBWA, and to gain election a player must be named on 75 percent of the ballots cast. There is thus no limit on the number who can be named in any one year, nor is there any certainty that any player will get enough votes — and indeed there have been years when no one made it. Usually, though, the writers tend to elect somebody — but seldom more than one or two.

To be eligible, a player must wait five years after his retirement, then pass a screening committee to get on the ballot. Once there, he has a maximum of 15 years in which to be elected. If he doesn't make it by then his name goes off the ballot, after which his only remaining chance is for election later by a special old-timers' committee.

Three years ago Kiner reached a point where he was the top vote-getter among those who didn't make it, garnering 235 votes to fall 62 short of election. Since then, like Roberts, he has been overlooked in the enthusiasm for Spahn and then last year for both Mantle and his ex-teammate Whitey Ford.

The latter pair were the only two candidates elected in 1974, with Roberts finishing third in the voting and Kiner fourth. Thus with no big names among this year's newcomers, both appear to have chances of making it.

Cases for Mathews, Lemon

Mathews is another strong candidate, with 512 lifetime homers to rank sixth on the all-time list. Last year was his first eligibility, and it wasn't surprising that he didn't get elected, but it was sort of amazing that he finished only ninth with 118 votes. That figure indicates that he doesn't have the necessary support now, though perhaps he'll begin to get his due in future years.

Lemon had seven 20-game seasons and finished with 207 victories in an outstanding career with Cleveland, making him a good candidate, too, but it's difficult to get too worked up about his omission while an even bigger winner like Roberts is still waiting to get in.

Roberts, Kiner, Mathews, and Lemon aren't the only logical candidates still waiting in the wings, of course. Over the years there have been quite a few strange omissions, including such outstanding hitters as Ernie Lombardi and Johnny Mize. Both of them are off the ballot by this time, so it will be up to the old-timers' committee to rectify these oversights when and if it feels so inclined.

Sain, Newhouser in last shot

This year's new eligibles also include some players with solid credentials for possible consideration over the next few years, though none has the sort of record to make him an immediate choice.

Boyer was an outstanding defensive third baseman who also hit a solid .287 with 282 homers over a 15-year career.

Drysdale teamed with Sandy Koufax as the Dodgers' one-two pitching punch through much of the 1960's, finishing his own career with 209 victories.

Podres, best remembered as the hero of Brooklyn's one and only World Series triumph in 1955, won 148 games in his career.

White compiled a .286 batting average and hit 202 homers while also excelling defensively at first base in his 13-year career.

Those going off the ballot after this year along with Kiner are Hal Newhouser, the wartime superstar of the Detroit Tigers who went on to win 207 games in a 17-year career; Vic Raschi, one of those "money pitchers" who helped the Yankees to several pennants and World Series triumphs in the 1940's and '50's; and Johnny Sain, who teamed with Warren Spahn to help pitch the old Boston Braves to a pennant and to inspire the old saying about "Spahn, Sain, and two days of rain."

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And from this simple beginning comes a partnership with exchanges of letters, stories, drawings, and even pupil-made books. In this way, Billy and Jane are linked with Syeed and his classmates.

\$54 million spent

Central headquarters of Franklin Books is at 801 Second Avenue, New York, but there are operating offices in Cairo; Dacca, Bangladesh; Jakarta, Indonesia; Kabul, Afghanistan; Islamabad, Pakistan; and Tehran, Iran. Founded as a nonprofit corporation in 1952, it spent \$54 million in the first 20 years. Some of that money came from the governments of participating nations, \$15 million of it from the United States Government, and \$4.5 million from U.S. foundations and corporations.

Now U.S. students are being given the opportunity to pool their pennies to help their brothers and sisters in Bangladesh.

Broad program

The overriding purpose of the program, Mrs. Cramer says, is to increase local capabilities. This may be an outright gift of books for school



Village school, Bangladesh

Franklin Books Program, Inc.

Books are for sharing.

children, technical college texts, or pamphlets and film strips for adults to help them in family planning and in gaining skilled and semiskilled jobs.

Already Bangladesh has received more than \$400,000 worth of college texts to replace those lost in its 1971

war with Pakistan. The Franklin office in Cairo has embarked on a broad program of printing, in Arabic, of university-level scientific and technical textbooks.

Books — our storehouses of knowledge. Certainly they are for sharing.

UN office puts literature into 60 languages

By Ricky Rosenthal
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Children in Burma can read "David Copperfield" in their native language. Youngsters in the southern section of India, who are fluent in Kannada, may read Aristophanes' "The Frogs." Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" is available in Urdu.

Such translations are a part of UNESCO's language translation program. This Paris-based program selects popular works and translates them into as many as 60 languages. It also chooses little-known but enormously important cultural works and renders them into French and English from some lesser-known or less-well-used language.

Folk tales translated

The poetry and folk tales known to fewer than 100,000 Swedes have been translated from Romanche as has a 13th-century saga previously available only in Icelandic.

Present stock-taking by UNESCO finds that Lenin has been more translated by the program than has the Bible. And this is in line with the program's aim which is to translate those works which are significant but which might not have great commercial value.

Since 1948

In the field of literature, UNESCO has translated most of the works of Tolstoy, the Brothers Grimm, and Shakespeare. In science and philosophy, front-runners are Freud and Piaget.

The program has been offering translations since 1948, making use of the services of translators trained for use in World War II.

Typical of the esoteric historical works is a recent translation of "The Successors of Genghis Khan," by Rashid al-Din, into English. This historically important material can be counted among the chief authorities on the origins of the Mongol people and the rise of the Mongol Empire.

Alternative schools

If you have any interest at all in United States alternative schools (inside or outside the public school system), you should send to the Ford Foundation, Office of Reports, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017, and ask for "Matters of Choice, a Ford Foundation Report on Alternative Schools."

The Ford Foundation has supported a number of alternatives and this 35-page booklet tells something about a few of the schools. It chronicles their timorous beginnings, growing pains, early deaths, and the nearly insurmountable problems in trying to get adequate financing.

"Matters of Choice" is well written and not afraid to tell the bad along with the good.

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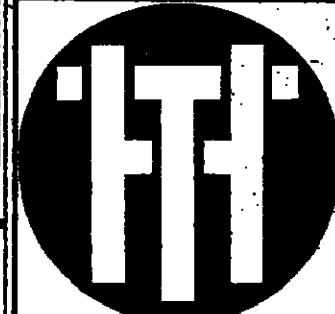
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, January 6, 1975



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
"Madame Alexandre Lethere and Her Daughter Letizia" 1815: Drawing by Jean-August-Dominique Ingres

Before Selby I was never much interested in babies. "What a cute baby," I would say of my friends' pump-and-gynous bundles. And that was as far as it went. Cute was a neutral word at best, and seemed to fit even babies who were not. But now I have Selby. He isn't cute. He is mine. And he's beautiful.

Even so, I don't really think of Selby as a baby. He's small compared to a lot of people. But his burps, for instance, are surely as loud as my brother's. But I have seen Selby exercise enormous calm when creature comforts are momentarily missing. He also smiles graciously on strangers or foreigners or friends. So I put his diplomacy in a class with Kissinger's. In many ways, Selby is a giant.

His arrival did not trigger in me an automatic affinity for every diminutive person. Through Selby though, I have met an array of specialists who feel compelled to search out individuals in the primary stages of development. They are baby-watchers. You may be one. Or you may be like me, oblivious to this swarm of enthusiasts. So walk into a supermarket sometime with a baby tucked in a stroller.

You'll probably get a few "What a cute baby" routines from some conscientious mothers. But inevitably you will be approached by a singular body who will bypass you completely, or speak to you through your infant. "Do you think mommy will let me hold you? What does mommy call you?" Some baby watchers scream with delight at first sight and dive directly onto your offspring. Some circle. They approach you first, as if they want to know the whereabouts of cold cuts. Then they veer, and sort of crouch

Baby watchers

and coo, and close in on your blinking infant. You will try to concentrate on a can of soup. But you will never escape a baby-watcher.

Backpack a baby down any street. You will be forced to stoop down so that children can see, to turn around so that entire families can admire, to hand your baby over counters to clerks, and across bus aisles to self-named aunts. I once found myself depositing Selby in the arms of my bank teller. Ornithologists and amateur bird-watchers keep Life Lists — every kind of bird they've ever spotted. I'm sure the more intense baby-watchers also keep such Lists.

It was Jason who first tipped me off to the existence of this set. Jason is four. Whenever Selby and I step out the door we hear, "How's the baby?" from it must be five doors down. But there is Jason at about waist level, right next to us. Jason says everything at the top of his lungs. So, "HOW'S THE BABY?" he'll holler, until I answer that Selby is fine, and that he eats mostly milk, and yes, I do believe he is asleep now — delivered in my best motherly hush. Jason checks up on each detail of Selby's existence each day. His best friend, Anthony, buses himself with a wheel toy. He couldn't care less.

There was a lady at a shopping mall who told me how much Selby weighed, just looking at him. And a young man who mentioned as we passed by him on the street that I

had a beautiful baby. This in itself was remarkable as I had Selby slung in front of me in one of those canvas seats which molds babies into anonymous bumps. You could see part of his head.

"Boy or girl?" the lad paused long enough to ask, and my son, before I could answer, was added to his list. "It's a boy!" he crowed. "Of course it's a boy. I can tell by the shape of his head." Needing no affirmation from me, he sauntered on, calling back, "And he's going to be mischievous!" Baby-watchers are all experts.

Of a summer day, a Chinese grandmother and her small grandson wait for us on their front steps. The little boy tugs with delight at Selby's foot, once even abandoning an ice cream cone to tag along with us. Downtown, a lanky ten-year-old detached herself from her crowd. "I gotta see that baby." She stood on tiptoes to examine Selby's face. "That your baby?" she needed to know. I admitted it was. "What's his name?" Selby. Relevant data compiled, she rejoined her friends who had been so unoriginal as to follow a boy on a bike.

My favorite baby-watcher so far was one old fellow sprawled on a bench we frequently pass. His friend had fairly good purchase on a lamp post. I was unsure whether to maneuver between the two, risking an involuntary collision, or discreetly cross the street. I figured neither one of them was particularly interested in a mother and child, so I chanced the route between them. The baby-watcher was alert, though. "Move aside, Leo," he ordered. "Let the lady with the cupcake pass."

Sharon Cooper

Making an impression

I was nine years old, 4 feet 2 inches, 64 pounds with my wet towel wrapped around me. There she sat on her lifeguard stand. Her name was Nola. I would have given all of myself if I could have been, for a few seconds, the breeze blowing through her hair.

She was sixteen and a graceful

swimmer. But age wasn't the only thing that separated us. Marylhurst pool was divided in half; a deep end and a shallow end for "non-swimmers." Not only could I not swim, Nola seemed miles away guarding the deep end. Yet even from that distance she made me feel like a bottle of pop all shaken up. But what was worse, the top was on, concealing my great fizz of love and affection.

Every means of approaching her was out of my league. She was probably used to being driven home in a car. I could only offer her a ride on my bicycle. I had many times dreamed of drowning in front of Nola. Yet I wanted to be able to enjoy that beautiful moment when she would pull me from the bottom of the pool and preserve me ALIVE. And that dream went the way of all

dreams when confronted with reality.

Even though the deficiency list seemed painfully endless, I was determined to be more than a minnow in a pond of carp. For I could at least close the gap between us by reaching her in terms she'd understand: as a swimmer.

Pool requirements stated that in order to swim in the deep end one had to swim successfully the shallow length of the pool in view of a lifeguard. So one day, after having practiced swinging my arms and fluttering my feet in the plastic pool in our back yard, I approached Nola at her stand and boldly asked her to watch me pass my requirement.

My heart was pounding so fast that no doubt when I entered the water it propelled me for a few feet. Beyond those few feet, I was still a

The Monitor's daily religious article

Finding completeness

Many people see in marriage the answer to many of life's problems and the promise of happiness. Many have been led to believe that they are somehow inadequate if they remain single. But to look to marriage as the solution to all one's problems is an all-too-quickly-broken illusion.

Then, you may ask, What can I do if I'm lonely, uncomfortable living alone, tired of doing things by myself? What if I really want to have a family?

In his Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus gave the following counsel: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. . . . Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

[This is a Finnish translation of today's religious article]

Suomenkielinen käännös tästä päivästä ilmestyvästä englanninkielisestä hengellisestä artikkelista. (Käännöksen Tiedotuskeskus on antanut suomenkielisen käännöksen josta löytyy käännös.)

Eheyden löytäminen

Monet ihmiset katsovat avioliiton olevan vastauksen elämän moniin ongelmiin ja onnen lupauksen. Monet ovat johtuneet uskomaan että he ovat jollain tavoin puutteellisia elleivät mene naimisiin. Mutta jos pidämme avioliittoa ratkaisuna kaikkiin ongelmiimme on edessämme hyvin nopeasti särkyvä harha.

Silloin saatat kysyä: Mitä voin tehdä jos olen yksinäinen, tyytymätön yksinelämiseen, kyllästynyt tekemään kaikkea yksin? Mitä jos todellakin haluan perheen?

Vuorisäärnäsään Kristus Jeesus neuvoo seuraavasti: "Katselkaa kedon kukkia, kuinka ne kasvavat; eivät ne työtä tee eivätkä kehrää. . . . Jos siis Jumala näin vastettaa kedon ruohon, joka tänään kasvaa ja huomenna uuniin heitetään, eikö paljon enemmän teitä, te vähäuskoiset? . . . Vaan etsikää ensin Jumalan valtakuntaa ja hänen vanhurskauttansa, niin myös kaikki nämä teille annetaan."

Jumalallisessa Tieteessä Jumala on meidän isämme ja äitimme. Hän huolehtii hällästä ja rakastavasti luomakunnastaan. Kutan Raamattu meille kertoo, me olemme Jumalan lapsia. Hänen kuvakseen ja kaltaisekseen luotuja. Ihminen on henkinen, rakastettu ja rakastettava; ihminen on Jumalan täydellinen kuvastuma.

Kristillisen Tieteen* Löytäjä ja Perustaja Mary Baker Eddy näki selvästi että ihmiskunta piti tehdä tietoiseksi sen jumalallisesta perinnöstä ja jumalallisista oikeuksista. Me voimme seurata Jeesuksen neuvon etsiä "Jumalan valtakuntaa ja hänen vanhurskauttansa." Mutta voimme tehdä tämän ainoastaan jos tunnustamme todellisen, henkisen minuutemme Jumalan, jumalallisen Totuuden, Rakkauden ilmaukseksi.

Meidän kaikkien tulee tietää että olemme naimattomia tai naimisissa, jokainen meistä on eheä ja täydellinen. Täten alamme ymmärtää Jumalan valtakuntaa, jumalallisen sopusoinnun hallintaa, ja näemme tämän sopusoinnun ilmaistuna elämässämme. Kun käsitämme että Jumala, hyvä on aina läsnä näemme ettemme ole koskaan yksin vaan ikuisesti yhdistyneitä Jumalaan. Kuvastamme jumalallisen Mielen viisautta ja ymmärrystä. Meidän ei tarvitse pelätä tehdä päätöksiä tai käydä käskiksi päivittäisiin tehtäviimme. Me kuvastamme jumalallista Rakkautta ja näemme myös muissa Hänen rakkautensa ilmaistun.

Etsimällä ensin Jumalan valtakuntaa löydämme todellisen minuutemme. Elämämme kuvastaa henkisen ymmärryksen sopusointua ja rauhallista vakuuttuneisuutta. Luottaessamme täysin Jumalaan emmekä toiseen henkilöön, tulemme tietoisemmiksi Hänen huolenpidostaan ja suojelustaan. Pysyttäytymällä tällä kalliolla meillä on luja perusta naimattomuuden tai avioliiton toteuttamiselle. Kummassakin tapauksessa voimme menestyksellisesti alkaa tunnustaa ja näyttää toteen omaa henkistä minuuttamme ja yksilöllisyyttämme.

Mrs. Eddy kirjoittaa Kristillisen Tieteen oppikirjassa: "Kun odotamme kärsivällisesti Jumalaa ja etsimme Totuutta rehellisesti Hän osoittaa meille tien."* Mikä lupaus — saada Jumalalta johdatus tielle!

Olimme naimisissa tai naimattomia todellisen rikastumisemme ja eheytemme lähde on Jumala, aina läsnäoleva hyvä. Elämämme kuvastaa Hänen hyvyttiään koska Hänen rakkautensa ympäröi meitä.

. . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

In divine Science God is our Father and Mother. God tenderly and lovingly cares for His creation. As the Bible tells us, we are God's children created in His image and likeness. Man is spiritual, loved and lovely; man is the perfect reflection of God.

It was clear to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, that mankind needed to be made conscious of its divine heritage and divine rights. We can follow Jesus' counsel to seek "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." But we can only do this if we recognize our true, spiritual identity as the expression of God, divine Truth, Love.

What we all need is to know that whether we are single or married, each of us is whole and complete. Thus we begin to understand the kingdom of God, the reign of divine harmony, and we see this harmony manifesting itself in our lives.

When we realize that God, good, is ever present, we can see that we are never alone but eternally united with God. We reflect the wisdom and understanding of divine Mind. We don't need to fear making decisions or coping with our daily activities. We reflect divine Love and also see His love reflected in others.

Seeking the kingdom of God first, we find our true identity. Our lives reflect the harmony and calm assurance of spiritual understanding. Placing full reliance on God, instead of another person, we become more conscious of His provision and protection. Established on this rock, we have a firm foundation to pursue either bachelorhood or marriage. What we gain, either way, is the recognition and demonstration of our own spiritual identity and individuality.

Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." What a promise, to be directed by God!

Married or single, our real enrichment and completeness finds its source in God, omnipresent good. Our life reflects His goodness as we are enfolded in His love.

*Matthew 6:28, 30, 33; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 254.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Finnish. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Finnish translation.]

Daily Bible verse

And the angel . . . waked me, as a man that is wakened out of his sleep, and said unto me, What seest thou? — Zech. 4:1, 2

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I cannot guess what tongue you use
When through my eyeballs you infuse
a light that gathers all its sound
from many lives the world around.

To know you is a green surprise,
and over shallow mountains rise
all precious tokens from your hand that plants
the seed to understand.

William Barnum

"nonswimmer." But nonswimmer or not, Nola's precious attention was finally on me. Though arms were churning like a windmill, my weakly extended body suddenly became limp and folded up under me like a chair. Bouncing my feet along the bottom, I continued to cycle my arms.

If I could splash enough water around, perhaps Nola couldn't see where my feet were. I was wrong. She and every other lifeguard at pool side were rolling with laughter. Humiliated, dejected, all dreams of Nola sank along with my feet.

This incident occurred years ago. Since then, there have been many Nolas to impress and many different kinds of situations to do it in. Although now I find that, like those laughing lifeguards, I too can laugh at me. It's all a funny kind of dance

by which one spreads one's wares — one's fantasies, ambitions, drives, and unspoken motives — before another.

Yet in its purest sense, the comedy, the dance, the performance given by one to another isn't necessarily manipulation. Mostly one's direct and immediate intention always seems to be overridden by a source higher than he. In my case, self-discovery, conscience, and an introspective nature were the underlying goals.

At the time of this incident I truly believed I was trying to impress someone; to be acknowledged and accepted by her, when in fact what was going on was that my path was defining itself — and it had nothing to do with Nola.

David Fowler

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, January 6, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fighting recession

The latest unemployment statistics that showed 7.1 percent of the American labor force out of work can only deepen the concern of the public about its economy.

As 1974 ended, 6.5 million Americans were jobless — the greatest number since before the armaments build-up of World War II. Unemployment is still rising. The recession that has lasted a full year already is expected to run at least another two quarters and push unemployment past 8 percent within a couple months.

The mood of the country on the economy, according to the latest Harris Survey, is starkly pessimistic. Two-thirds of the public think the recession will carry over into 1976, and a third anticipate a "depression."

The mood of economists, though more explicitly expressed in numbers and percentages, is also gloomy. True, few think that the economy could fall off into anything like a depression. But the economic events of the last half dozen years have eroded confidence in their ability to project trends and to propose policy. The brightest forecast the economists can make for 1975 is a slowing of inflation in the second half of the year to somewhere under 10 percent. But the professionals projected a 5 percent to 7 percent cost-of-living rise for 1974 only to find out 12 months later that the actual rate was 12 percent. And according to year-ago forecasts, the economy should have been recovering for six months now, instead of still sliding into recession.

The mental climate among the public and among economists is

not cited simply to add to the urgency and agitation already felt. Our own view of the long-range potential for the American economy remains confident — if not as downright rosy as what McGraw-Hill sees down the road a decade hence: a rise in real output of 61 percent, a rise in family income of 34 percent in real terms, and a 6 percent drop in hours worked.

It is perhaps this contrast between what the economy could be doing and what it is doing that is most troubling.

Meanwhile, in short-range policy, a tax cut for consumers will soon be proposed. It will fall between the \$10 billion to be offered by conservatives, led by the Ford White House, and the \$30 billion favored by liberals. The big question is not so much what the White House will propose as how activist and energetic will be the new Congress, since it is Congress that sets tax policy.

The labor-oriented national leaders were telling Mr. Ford at last September's economic summit that recession was as serious a threat as inflation. That may not have been true then but it certainly is now. A continued drop in the gross national product this year could mean as much as a \$100 billion loss of real GNP. That loss would translate into even worse unemployment, and a deeper government deficit than the \$30 billion now expected.

Given his performance to date, Mr. Ford probably will not lead the switch to stimulative economic policy. But he and Congress must turn, decidedly in that direction.

Irresponsible talk

There has been a lot of speculation in the press about possible American military intervention in the Middle East to secure oil supplies in the event of another embargo. We trust that Secretary of State Kissinger, in his comments to *Business Week*, indicated his — and the President's — lack of interest in the use of force and laid to rest such irresponsible talk.

In a wide-ranging interview dealing with a whole complex of economic problems, the Secretary was asked about using force against the oil cartel. "A very dangerous course," he replied. "We should have learned from Vietnam that it is easier to get into a war than to get out of it." But, he added, he did not rule out the use of force in the "gravest emergency," such as strangulation of the industrialized world.

The latter comment appears the most dramatic and hence captured the headlines. But it is questionable that this serves the American interest of promoting a spirit of conciliation rather than confrontation with the oil-producing nations. The Kissinger comment already has provoked a tough response from the Shah of Iran, who is reported as saying, "No one can dictate to us . . . or show a fist."

From Washington's standpoint, military intervention is hardly a

viable option. Physically, it would be extremely difficult and some say impossible to pour enough troops into the Middle East to hold the oil fields without landing bases in Europe. Interestingly, one hears no talk from the Europeans about such an option.

The Pentagon likewise has ruled out military action, although it would be naive to assume that contingency plans do not exist for any eventuality, most specifically an interruption of oil transport on the high seas.

What the U.S. could hope to gain from the use of force against the oil producers is impossible to conceive. The damage to America's moral and political stature would be incalculable. Such an intervention in fact could prove to be a loss of prestige from which the country would never recover.

Continued speculation about this question achieves no useful purpose, stirs up ill feeling, and serves only those misguided interests that might like to see a confrontation between the United States and the Arabs. To achieve peace in the Middle East and global economic stability, it is absolutely imperative that the oil consumers and oil producers cooperate to solve their separate but related economic problems. Talk of force does not contribute to that desirable end.

The massacre at Ang Snoul

Simply to report the tragic episode is to provide a commentary on it: When eyewitnesses visited a ruined Cambodian village after its recapture from Communist-led insurgents, they found more than 50 civilians, including at least 10 children, massacred. The victims appeared to have been shot or bayoneted before their homes were burned by the insurgents.

The world was properly outraged when the American killing of civilians at My Lai was disclosed. Similar outrage is called

for by the Communist killing of civilians at Ang Snoul.

But beyond outrage there must be pity for the victims, compassion for the bereaved, and repudiation of such inhuman excesses. The horror of My Lai roused the heart and conscience of America to a renewed certainty that it did not want such acts perpetrated in its name. The massacre at Ang Snoul ought to speak to the heart and conscience of those whose cause it has so grimly deserved.

Whooper haven

The decline in the numbers of whooping cranes that winter off the Gulf Coast of Texas has seemed like a barometer of the condition of wildlife in America.

The use of a small Texas island for bombing practice by the Air Force since 1942 has been thought a major reason for the dwindling of the "whooper" population to fewer than 50.

Now the Air Force has at last decided to end its target practice missions near the cranes' wintering site. Though the final disposition of the Texas Gulf Coast island remains in doubt, it is heartening that the spectacular cranes, which roam north to Canada during their seasonal cycle, will stand a better chance of establishing a Southern beachhead for their survival.

'Putting all those people in the back will give us traction, see . . . once we get the car started'



Let's think

The Nixon experience

By Erwin D. Canham

There is so much still to learn from the Nixon experience (it's about time to stop using only the limiting word "Watergate"), and so little evidence that we have learned it.

Some people are saying: "If only they hadn't made or kept the tapes, everything would have been all right." That just isn't so. It wouldn't have been all right.

Had that bonfire on the White House lawn taken place, the Nixon administration might still have been in power, and terrible abuses of responsibility and integrity would not have been exposed. The country would have been much the worse for it.

Had the stupid and apparently pointless break-in at the Democratic National Committee never taken place, President Nixon might still have been in office. But the abuses of power which have now been so abundantly revealed would still have been the probable order of the day.

Doubts linger

Had President Nixon admitted right after the break-in that a very wrong action had taken place, apologized, promised to clean out those responsible, the evils would have been glossed over and he would have been re-elected. But there is serious reason to doubt that genuine reform would have taken place. There is still reason to doubt.

The lessons of the Nixon years should be applied wherever they appear in American experience. The

power of the executive was abused in the Johnson years, in the Kennedy years, in the years of earlier presidents. The power of Congress has been abused for generations, notably by dictatorial or corrupt committee chairmen, patronage-dispensers, favor-givers.

Clandestine police power has flourished. Of course there is need for police investigation of individuals or organizations which may endanger the nation. But such investigations can and should be conducted legally, responsibly, with regard for the rights of the individual and of private organizations. When police power — as through the FBI — begins to be used for partisan or personal political purposes, grave danger arises. There is no doubt that such police power was abused on behalf of several recent American presidents, perhaps as far back as the days of Franklin Roosevelt.

Agencies misused

The political use of the Internal Revenue Service, or of regulatory agencies like the Federal Communications Commission, was attempted on a large scale by the Nixon administration but began under earlier presidents. The lessons from this abuse must be learned.

Perhaps the greatest abuse of all has been through money. The private collection of funds which first sup-

Readers write

Grand Canyon giveaway?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You have published an editorial and a reader's letter on the proposed gift of 185,000 acres of National Park and Forest land to the Havasupai Indians. Neither has fairly presented the very persuasive arguments against this action [now passed by Congress].

First, this measure would remove thousands of acres of prime scenic land from Grand Canyon National Park, thus establishing a precedent for the carving up of the National Park System for the special interests of various pressure groups. The National Parks are held in trust for all of the American people, including all Indians.

Second, it would effectively declare all Indian Claims Commission settlements null and void. In 1969 the Havasupais made a binding settlement for any rights they might have had to park land and they received \$1,240,000 in compensation.

Third, if the proponents' claims were true, that potential use of the transferred land is tightly restricted to grazing, then the measure would not improve the economic position of the tribe since they already have grazing permits for this land. As their claims are false, however, the Grand Canyon will be laid open to such outrages as gambling hotels, a "scenic railroad," and a cable-car — all of which have been proposed already by the Havasupai Tribal Council. They could even open the Grand Canyon to mining — the Grand Canyon, the seventh natural wonder of the world!

Finally, it should be recognized that far from being consigned to a pestilential hell-hole, the Havasupais re-

side in a Shangri-La largely supported by funds from the U.S. Government. Their reservation, which contains the only good farmland within 50 miles in any direction, was delimited by the chief of the tribe, himself, in 1882.

The integrity of the whole National Park System is at stake. If Grand Canyon National Park can be broken up, so, too, can the Olympics, Mt. Lassen, Yellowstone, and all the rest. The lumbering and mining interests (the secret supporters of this land grab) will be able to make deals with the Indians that would be impossible with the National Park Service.

Seattle
Anthony F. Williams

Visual literacy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Re: Mirror of opinion, "Generation of poor readers?"

Many of us have learned to criticize a newspaper editorial, news story, or novel in great depth. We can analyze a writer's choice of words, his imagery, and many other facets of the print we read. Why then do we not learn to analyze and criticize our visual information as well? Why do we leave to the few TV and film critics the task of explaining to us what we have seen on the TV news lately, or might go to see at the cinema tonight?

This inability to analyze or criticize the messages and techniques in a TV show or film would not be of much concern if so many people did not use these media as their primary source, not only of entertainment, but of news and information as well.

I am teaching television, still photography, and film at a secondary school in Massachusetts. I find that after the students learn the various structures and perspectives of these different media they begin to look for reading material to understand more about it. It is not a choice of teaching reading or television; these go hand in hand with each other. If one stops with reading and writing then one is verbally literate but visually illiterate. To live responsibly now, we need to be as literate in film, TV and reading as past generations were in reading alone.

Concord, Mass.
J. Todd Crocker

'I want a share in America'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your "British-born woman for bicentennial job" was interesting. It is inconceivable that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution continue to foster prejudicial thoughts and attitudes dating back to the real formation of our country.

As a tax-paying, law-abiding British-born U.S. citizen, I too have felt the sting of narrow-minded prejudice. It hurts. The influence of outside nations is not only healthy but necessary for the welfare of the U.S. "I want a share in America" should be proclaimed by every citizen of this vast country, whether born in the U.S. or naturalized. Mrs. Marjorie W. Lynch should be given the support and admiration she deserves for qualifying for the position of deputy administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

New York
Monica Jarman
Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Reins on power

The heart of the American system, as perceived by the men who won national freedom two centuries ago, is the fragmentation of power. They built checks and balances into the Constitution. Even then, they were aware of the dangers of money power. The safeguards were not only structural. They were in the hearts and consciences of people: people in office and people who voted for or against them.

Cynicism about politicians and government has been an endemic disease for many years in the United States (and elsewhere). But perhaps now the lessons of the Nixon years can be used to combat some of this cynicism. Abuses have been exposed, are being punished.

Whatever may be thought about the pardon of Richard Nixon, the fact remains that a mighty President has fallen and bears a terrible burden. An open presidency prevails. Some vigilance has spread throughout the system. The nation has had a shocking experience. It must not be forgotten.

An end of the regal presidency

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington
Anyone who keeps close tabs on public attitudes must inevitably come to the conclusion that the American presidency is being perceived in a whole new way since Watergate.

It is true that President Ford's style — his "average guy" image — is influencing this perception.

But it is becoming increasingly clear that Ford or no Ford there is a growing inclination on the part of Americans to look upon the presidency and the man who occupies it with much less awe.

Thus it seems that Watergate not only brought discredit to the Nixon administration — it has also tended to take the presidency off the mountaintop it once occupied in the minds of the general public.

This new presidential look has its good points. It is probably time for the public no longer to treat the presidency as something glamorous and kingly. As Americans come to see their president as a human being, like themselves, they become realistic: they no longer expect miracles.

Also it clearly is not good for a president to see himself as regal and above the people or the law. Mr. Nixon should, by now, have learned that lesson well — and so, hopefully, have his constituents.

Speaking before the National Press Club in his final speech here as a U.S. senator, J. William Fulbright had this to say on the above point: "In a democracy we ought to try to think of

our public servants not as objects of adulation or of revilement but as servants in the literal sense, to be lauded or censured, retained or dispensed with, according to the competence with which they do the job they were hired to do."

However, there are dangers in the new post-Watergate attitude. Part of this new public perception of its presidency is highly negative, compounded in great part of a very low opinion and distrust of politicians in general and the president in particular.

On this point Mr. Fulbright commented: "Bitter disillusionment with our leaders is the other side of the coin of worshipping them. If we did not expect our leaders to be demi-gods, we would not be nearly as shocked by their failures and transgressions."

A new Gallup poll records this particularly low public opinion of both politicians and political institutions.

This distrust in government and government officials at every level was also reflected in the November congressional elections when only 4 in 10 of those of voting age cast a ballot.

One acute observer here says he noted this shift in public attitudes toward the presidency but thinks that this is only for the "time being." He believes that the times could change and that the American people might then be looking for a hero to save

them — from a war or from a depression or from some other kind of disaster. "And when they want a man like that in the White House," he said, "they will be willing to put him back on the mountaintop."

But this reporter's findings, from talking to people from coast to coast over the last several months, lead him to another conclusion:

● That the mountaintop experience with presidents is over — that Americans will be looking at presidents and other high public officials as being rather human, like themselves, from now on.

● That while the public will still want someone "special" in the White House — someone who is highly talented and experienced in government — it no longer is willing to accord the title of "supreme man" to the one who holds the presidency.

This thrust toward ending the regal presidency is visibly at work now in Congress, where the wind is blowing strongly toward cutting back on presidential power all across the board.

This Congress has taken strong, positive steps to reverse the power flow to the presidency by forcing a corrupt president out of office through congressional hearings; putting curbs on the president's war-making powers, and reforming presidential campaigns.

President Ford is acknowledging

this shift in the balance of power by assiduously wooing the congressional leaders of both parties. Some say he is doing this because the Democrats control Congress. But it goes beyond that. He sees the power shift and knows that it is likely to be there for a long time to come — whether Democrats or Republicans are in the ascendant on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mirror of opinion

A solar project

The University of Minnesota is about to embark on a modest — but potentially far-reaching — project in the use of solar heat to dry corn. With a \$14,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, university engineers will experiment with a solar collector as a supplemental source of heat for a grain dryer. If the project is successful, it would help reduce the use of liquefied petroleum gas and other fuels for drying grain and would reduce costs. The solar-heat studies will be run at the Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton, Minn., and on the St. Paul campus. We hope the project is successful. — Minneapolis Tribune

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Indictments likely in campaign financing

Watergate — it's not over yet

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Although the climactic Watergate trial is history, Americans still have not heard the last of the broad spectrum of wrongdoing known as Watergate, 2½ years after the celebrated break-in.

Future action revolves around the special prosecutor's office, the courts, the Congress, and possibly the many proposed investigations into the Central Intelligence Agency.

In a nutshell the action is:
• The special prosecutor's office continues to investigate several areas broadly called "Watergate." Any additional indictments most likely will come in the area of campaign financing — a task force of the prosecutor's office continues to plow doggedly through mountains of campaign-finance-related material.

• Several cases remain to be tried in connection with work by the special prosecutor's office.

Heading the list is the trial of former Texas Gov. and Cabinet officer John B. Connally, charged with bribery and conspiracy. Trial is scheduled to begin March 26.

Also scheduled for trial are: Gordon Strachan, a former aide to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, charged with conspiracy and obstruction of justice in connection with the Watergate cover-up.

Jack Chestnut, 1970 campaign manager for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, charged with accepting illegal campaign funds from the milk producers.

Appeals expected
Also the four defendants convicted in the Watergate break-in — James N. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, and Robert Mardian — are expected to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals. Their appeals must be filed 15 days after they are sentenced, which is expected to be within the month.

• The outcome of a suit in U.S. District Court may determine whether the prosecutor's office ever could unravel tangled threads which could lead to wrongdoing in other Watergate-related areas, sources here acknowledge. The prosecutor's office for months has sought several dozen White House tape recordings made during the Richard M. Nixon presidency, plus documents bearing on several specific issues. The suit is an attempt by the former president to prevent the prosecutor's office from obtaining these.

Judge Charles Richey has heard evidence from both sides in the case. Both sides now await his decision.

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New canal pact would widen Panama jurisdiction

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new Panama Canal treaty surrendering to Panama most of the jurisdiction over the Canal Zone, is in the offing.

Panamanian and United States sources indicate that the draft of the new treaty will be ready sometime in 1975, probably as early as June.

Under the proposed treaty, as it is now envisioned, Panama would accept a continued United States military presence in the Canal Zone for an unspecified length of time in return for jurisdiction over the zone.

Actual management of the waterway itself would remain with the United States, but there would be an increasing Panamanian presence in the management.

Sources in Washington indicate that negotiators drafting the new treaty are making good progress. "While major issues remain to be solved," a Panamanian close to the talks said, "the spirit of the negotiations is good."

Neither Panama nor the United States will comment officially, but it



Dawn in northern Vermont

Cross-country skier and friend make tracks for home

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Labour's Wilson talks tough to British labor

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Primroses are blooming in Devon and Dorset. The Christmas truce in Northern Ireland still holds, and there is hope it may become permanent. Down under in Australia, England's cricket team has not been doing too well.

But it is jobs that concern the ordinary citizen here today. And it is Britain's solvency that preoccupies

the government, as the list lengthens of companies in trouble seeking help. The question is how to safeguard jobs, how to safeguard production, when costs are rising all around, both for management and for employees.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has warned trade unionists, car workers in particular, that the government could not continue bailing out companies unless workers themselves were willing to make their full contribution, "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay." He decried the automobile industry's dismal record of

strikes and said the government could not justify to the taxpayer "the subsidizing of large factories, involving thousands of jobs, which could pay their way but are failing to do so because of manifestly avoidable work stoppages."

Strike underscores
It was one of the toughest speeches Mr. Wilson has so far made. Its relevance was underscored by the strike of 250 engine turners at British Leyland's Cowley plant — a strike that hopefully would be ended Mon-

day and that has thrown out of work 12,000 other British Leyland employees.

Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, frequently a supporter of workers' claims against management, has associated himself with the Prime Minister in this instance and was meeting with senior union leaders Monday in efforts to work out a joint strategy to preserve jobs and productivity.

One of the leaders has proposed a truce on strikes at British Leyland for a year; but another, left-leaning Bob Wright, says he opposes anything that diminishes the worker's right to strike.

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Moscow's press reveals in U.S. probe of CIA

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Pravda's turgid prose is enlivened these days by a first-rate spy serial: the CIA scandal.

The contrast could not be greater with Soviet noncoverage of the unfolding Watergate scandal from 1972 through the resignation of President Nixon in 1974. The difference could arise from the welcome chance to cudgel the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, or to attempt to show readers

that the Soviet Union is not the only country that hounds its dissidents. Or the difference could stem from the degree of involvement in the scandal of the American President with whom the Kremlin wants to continue doing business.

When Mr. Nixon was implicated in Watergate, Moscow protected him and tacitly justified its own willingness to deal with him. With President Ford not implicated in the present affair, Moscow does not have to shield him.

Ticklish subject
Still, the subject is a ticklish one in Moscow because of the mirror image it casts on the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, the KGB. Western specialists say the KGB maintains exhaustive surveillance files on Soviet citizens.

One of the leading Western experts on the U.S.S.R., poet and historian Robert Conquest, estimates that 20 million Soviet citizens died in Stalin's secret-police purges and forced collectivization.

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Meanwhile—the KGB prowls in Far East

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
The Far Eastern Economic Review, in a cover story on Soviet secret agents in Asia, has concluded that Russian espionage activity in this area is "expanding steadily."

But the weekly magazine's correspondents throughout Asia also found that the Russians are more often than not crude and inefficient in their efforts to pry secrets from Asian sources.

This is partly because governments are alerted, it said, but also because the bureaucratic structure of the KGB, the Soviet equivalent of the American CIA, has proven "expensive and ineffectual."

The Soviet cloak-and-dagger men keep a "sharp watch" on American activities in Asia, the Hong Kong-based magazine said.

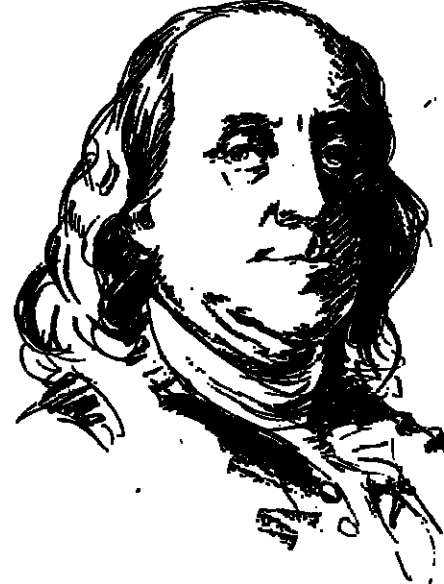
But some time ago the Russians' main target became the Chinese rather than the Americans.

COMING SOON

"Jefferson was the intellectual, Hamilton the financier, Washington the giant of character; Ben Franklin was the mellowing influence, worldly wise, benign, and warm as a Franklin stove. He had invented that, too..."

So writes veteran Washington correspondent Richard L. Strout in a new and lively look at the Founding Fathers of the U.S. The series begins Friday, Jan. 10, with Benjamin Franklin (right).

Articles will include, not only Jefferson, Hamilton, and Washington, but the Adamses, Patrick Henry, Robert Morris, and others. They will appear twice a month until the end of June.



Declining economy = rising sales of games

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
When the mood strikes them, the vice-presidents of Parker Brothers, Inc., games sit back in their Salem, Mass., executive suites and shoot baskets with a soft, small, foam rubber ball — one of their own products.

The economic mood at Parker lately has been looking up — the company scored its highest profit ever in 1974. In fact, this year's recession and last year's gasoline shortage have been good news to most game manufacturers.

It is an industry axiom that games

always do well in economic downturns. Many families are staying at home and avoiding expensive vacations, nights at the movies, and television reruns.

Entertainment for less
"When money isn't available, a \$6 game offers a lot of value for the dollar," says Everett Morris Jr., vice-president for finance and administration at Parker Brothers.

"People of all ages are becoming increasingly bored with the boob tube," says Mr. Morris, whose family of six is staying at home more and playing such Parker staples as Monopoly, Clue, Careers, and with a new item — a Nerf ball — that soft, foam rubber ball.

MONITOR SURVEY

Makers of other family games, such as Milton Bradley's Game of Life and Selchow & Richter's Scrabble say sales indicate that more families with increasing leisure time are turning to games as a way to be together.

"Our games are being cleaned off the shelves," says Selchow & Richter's Lee Tiffany. Scrabble tournaments began popping up all over the nation in 1974.

Ironically, the world's most popular game of finance, Monopoly, began as

king of games in the Depression and wound up in 1974 with a record sales of 3.5 million sets.

More than 80 million sets have been sold since George Parker bought the rights to Monopoly in 1835 — although he rejected it twice because he thought the game was too complicated for the public.

Others, too

Manufacturers report even offbeat games are perking up, such as darts and skittle, an English nine-pin game.

"Games are just not reflecting the economy," says skittlesmaker H. E. Bowers of Student Craft Industries in Berea, Ky.

*Please turn to Page 4

Israelis now feel stronger than in '73

Fixed forward line concept abandoned for mobile front

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
If war breaks out again in the Middle East, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) consider themselves better prepared, better equipped, and better led to fight than in the October war of 1973.

IDF spokesmen say that the initial setbacks suffered by Israel in the 1973 war have led defense planners to give up the idea of a fixed forward line to be held in case of attack. This had been the basis of Israeli planning on the border with Egypt between 1967 and 1973, with the Bar-Lev line along the east bank of the Suez Canal intended to prevent or at least delay any Egyptian crossing of the canal. But when war started in October, 1973, the Egyptians crossed the waterway — also believed up till then to be an effective natural anti-tank ditch — and penetrated the Bar-Lev line in six hours.

Shift of emphasis

So today, Israel has reverted to pre-1967 concepts. On both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, there is now a mobile front line, with the emphasis on observation posts. Behind that are land obstacles built by the IDF and concentrations of mobile artillery and tanks that can be shifted and directed with much greater flexibility than in 1973.

The close call that Israel got in the early days of the 1973 war has also led to some other changes. There is now greater emphasis on getting a better intelligence warning of attack than 15 months ago, when the Israelis were caught napping.

And because there is a limit to the extent to which Israelis can compensate for the greater numbers of

Arab fighting forces by the quality of the IDF, the Israelis have taken a second look at the number of men available for military service and have managed to come up with plans to put more men in uniform than hitherto in case of war.

IDF spokesmen do not give their own figures but they quote statistics given by the usually reliable International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. ISS statistics for the IDF are as follows:

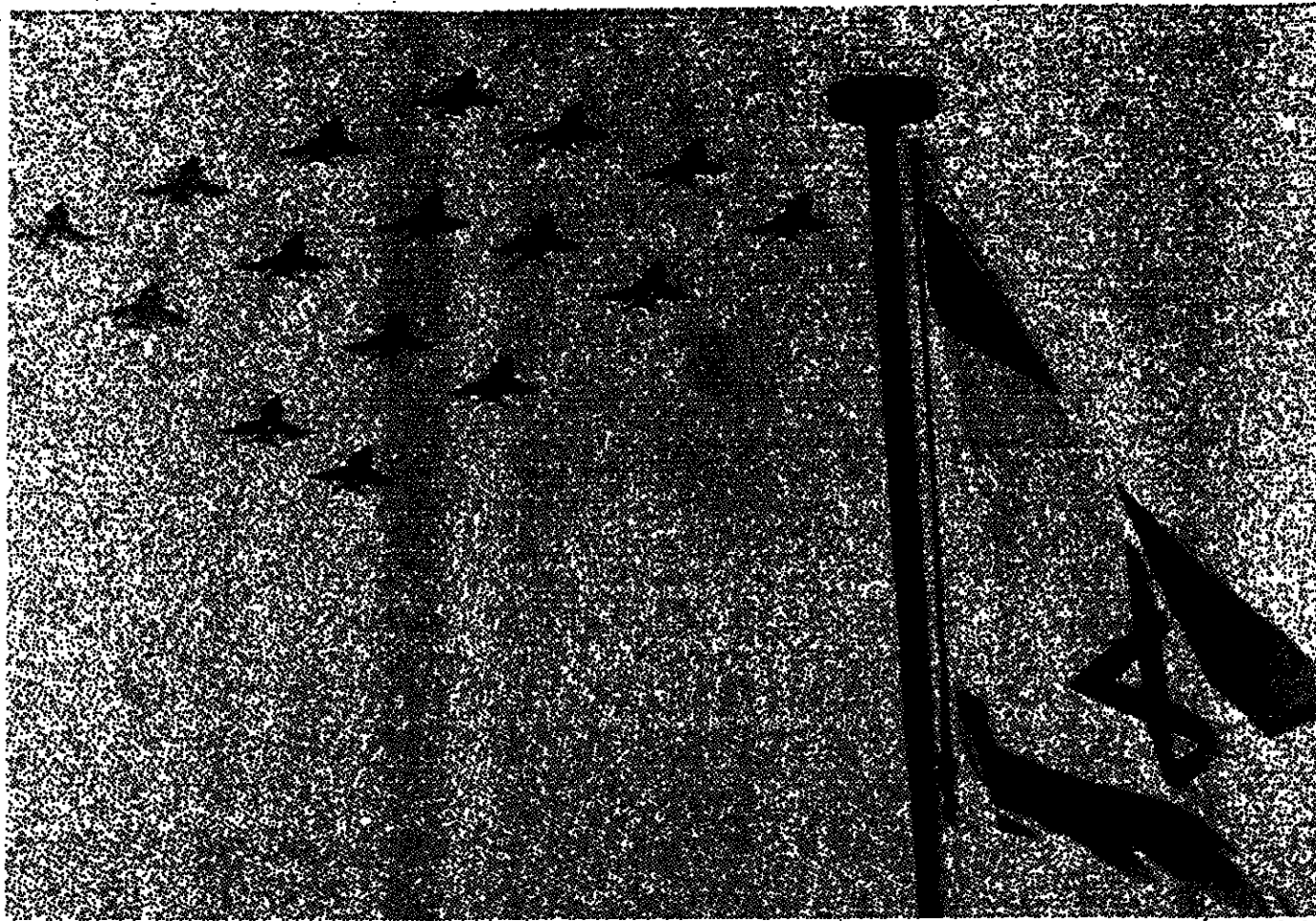
Army	1973/74
Conscripts	11,500
Mobilization total	83,500

Army	1974/75
Conscripts	15,000
Mobilization total	110,000

Parallel with getting the most out of its manpower, Israel is re-equipping its forces with weaponry that provides the maximum of firepower with the minimum of personnel to operate it. IDF spokesmen say that the emphasis is on this type of equipment when they go shopping in the United States. There is a simultaneous emphasis on sophisticated electronic weaponry — particularly when it comes to providing a riposte to the potential strength of the Russian-supplied Egyptian and Syrian air forces.

Syrian losses replaced

Of these two air forces on the other side, the Israelis watch that of Syria with the greater concern. This is because (according to Israeli figures) the Russians have not only replaced Syrian losses in 1973 but have helped the Syrians acquire a total of 400 aircraft compared with a total of 380 before the 1973 war. The new total, IDF spokesmen say, includes MIG-23



Israeli might — Phantom jets in formation flight.

UPI photo

aircraft, so far withheld by Moscow from the Egyptians.

The Egyptians started the 1973 war with 680 aircraft, lost (according to the IDF) 263, and have so far been able to rebuild the force to only 560 aircraft with Russian help. Presumably the Egyptians would have pressed Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev for more Russian aircraft if he had not canceled his planned trip to Cairo later this month. In the meantime, according to the IDF, the Egyptians are compensating for their fewer aircraft with surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) which they used effectively in the 1973 war.

IDF spokesmen say the Russians have restored the tank levels in the Egyptian and Syrian armies to what they were before the 1973 war.

The IDF says it is getting most of the weapons and equipment it wants

from the United States. But Israeli Information Minister Aharon Yariv — himself a former IDF chief of intelligence — says there are some problems because, for example, the United States turns out far fewer tanks than the Soviet Union (880 in 1973/74, he claimed, against the Russians' 6,000). And this meant — according to Mr. Yariv — that when Israel went shopping for tanks in the United States, it had to compete with the U.S. Army.

As for Israel's four borders with Arab countries — Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon — that with Lebanon is currently the most active. This is because of Palestinian guerrilla activity from Lebanon into Israel. This activity, an IDF spokesman said, is a menace but in no way endangers the existence of the State of Israel.

The border with Jordan has been quiet ever since King Hussein stopped guerrilla activity from his territory in 1970. But a military correspondent of the Jerusalem Post reported last month that the IDF had plans to bolster defenses along the Jordanian border because Jordanian involvement in any new war could not be ruled out.

On the Egyptian and Syrian borders, United Nations peace-keeping forces and buffer zones contribute to the current quiet. IDF spokesmen say there have been no major breaches of the peace-keeping arrangements by either Egypt or Syria so far. Where questionable activities have occurred, the Syrians have been more troublesome than the Egyptians.

Second of a series
Next: The Palestinians

Congress presses own CIA inquiry

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite President Ford's new commission to probe alleged domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency, a somewhat skeptical Congress is pressing ahead with investigations of its own.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott praised the commission as "distinguished men without personal axes to grind," and as "men of great national reputation." But he said, it was still necessary for congressional inquiries to go ahead.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R) of Tennessee, who conducted his own inquiry into CIA links with Watergate, praised Mr. Ford for creating the eight-member panel, but added that the need for congressional investigations remained. He proposed either a special Senate committee, similar to the Watergate committee or a joint House-Senate panel.

The chairman of the House Intelligence subcommittee, Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D) of Michigan, said he was skeptical that the presidential panel could complete its work in the 90-day period set by President Ford.

A 'very large' problem

"The CIA and the intelligence community are very large, and the problem of reconciling a secret agency and an open society is very large," Representative Nedzi said.

However, Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the new commission, disagreed. "You can do anything in 90 days if you set about it," he said.

Representative Nedzi said his subcommittee would go ahead with its own planned investigation.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate CIA oversight subcommittee, is expected to open investigations into the matter.

Sen. John Sparkman (D) of Alabama, incoming chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, praised the Ford panel as "a very fine committee" and said he thought it would do an objective job.

Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin criticized the panel as "very one-sided."

"With the exception of [former Solicitor General Erwin N.] Griswold, members of the panel haven't been very conspicuous for their championing of civil liberties," he said.

He also said he was concerned that Vice-President Rockefeller "has been on the President's foreign intelligence advisory board for five years." And he said he worried that the close personal relationship between Mr. Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger would create a conflict of interest.

However, White House press secretary Ron Nessen said the President "didn't think" there would be any such conflict.

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Shah, Arabs discuss oil, defense issues

Syrian and Lebanese talks also scheduled

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Arab statesmen and the Shah of Iran are traveling widely this week to explore cooperation in the fields of oil, defense policy, and diplomacy.

The visit to Jordan and Egypt by Shah Reza Pahlavi is being watched carefully by Arab observers. They hope for concrete signs that the Shah will shift his oil wealth and military power further away from Israel and toward the Arabs, as he indicated he would do in a Beirut magazine interview last month.

The Shah has, however, expressed doubts about the wisdom of any new Arab oil embargo against the West. Reactions of Iranian officials and news media to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's recent interview warning that U.S. military intervention against oil states is not impossible have been as sharp as those of the Arabs.

Iranians in Amman

King Hussein, say Jordanian spokesmen, is interested in exploring the Palestine problem with the Shah. King Hussein also is willing to be helpful in mediating the Iran-Iraq border conflict, if he can.

The Shah and Empress Farah arrived in Amman, the Jordanian capital, Jan. 6. From Amman they fly to Cairo.

Egypt, facing a huge budget deficit and unrest caused by its economic difficulties, already has been promised about \$800 million in Iranian aid and investments. President Sadat undoubtedly would welcome arms or funds for arms purchases from Iran if they were available.

[The attitude of Iran in the event of a new Middle East war is a big question mark in Israel, reports Francis Omer, the Monitor's special correspondent in Tel Aviv.]

[The Shah's current tour of Arab countries and his recent statements seem to imply that he might turn into an active helper of the Arab side. But Israelis who have worked unofficially with Iranians over a period of years refuse to believe that, at a time when Iran sees an opportunity to establish its dominance over the Persian Gulf, it would take any action that could strengthen its traditional arch rival, Iraq.]

[These Israelis rather assume that a new Arab-Israeli war might induce Iran into increasing its support of the Kurds, who have been fighting the Iraqi government to press their demands for autonomy for 15 years.]

Syrian President Assad was due in Beirut Jan. 7 for the first visit to

Lebanon by a Syrian head of state in 15 years to discuss defense against Israel with Lebanon's President Franjeh.

Official sources indicate Lebanon is interested in receiving Syrian arms but not in having Syrian troops stationed on its soil.

Syrian defense planners are concerned that in any new war with Israel, Israeli troops could outflank the Syrian defenses of Damascus by entering southeast Lebanon on the Lebanese slopes of Mt. Hermon. Almost daily, Israeli hostilities with the Palestinian guerrillas in that area now are involving Lebanese Army units and civilians.

Israeli artillery ended a tacit Christmas holiday truce Jan. 5 by bombarding areas of the Lebanese border and damaging crops and livestock, residents of South Lebanon said.

In Turkey, Libyan Prime Minister, Abdel Salem Jalloud has signed with Turkish Premier Saad Irmak's caretaker government a series of accords providing Turkey with crude oil, reportedly at a special low price. Libya was the only Arab state to help Turkey significantly during its invasion of Cyprus last summer.

Major Jalloud said in Ankara that joint Turkish-Libyan projects would include shipbuilding, automotive and petrochemical industries, and formation of an oil-tanker fleet. He added that Libya would supply "all" of Turkey's oil requirements.

Skylab rocket booster about to become a meteorite

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

American space officials have alerted other nations that fragments of a Skylab rocket booster — motors, a bulkhead, fuel tanks — will re-enter the earth's atmosphere and some may even plummet all the way to the surface.

Based on sketchy statistics of damage done by meteorites, however, plus the fact that most of the surface of the globe is unoccupied, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials consider the risk that any of these man-made meteorites will hit people or property is almost nil. If such an event should take place, however, the United States would be responsible, according to international agreement.

The countries in the United Nations Security Council have been informed of the re-entry Dr. James Clark of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., says, explaining: "We want to make sure they know it isn't some kind of bomb."

Quake relief pours into Pakistan

Money, food, other necessities sent by Red Cross, Eastern and Western nations

By Qutubuddin Ansari
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
Massive relief operations are in full swing in the earthquake-torn Swat and Hazara districts in Pakistan's frosty northern latitudes, where the worst such destruction "in living memory" left an estimated 5,300 dead, 17,000 injured, and 97,000 homeless on Dec. 28.

Despite icy wind blasts, almost inaccessible glacial terrain, and treacherous snow-clad mountain peaks, the Pakistan Army's half-dozen large helicopters have been ferrying tents, food, blankets, and medicines to the victims in a 45-mile-long trail of devastation less than 200 miles from Islamabad.

On their way back to the relief operational base of Besham, 40 miles from the disaster scene, helicopters carry multitudes of badly injured survivors to hurriedly improvised field hospitals.

Shuttle disrupted

Two days last weekend when a near blizzard lashed the Karakorum foothills and disrupted the chopper shuttle, the Pakistan Air Force's giant American-built C-130 transport planes were drafted to airdrop relief supplies to the quake victims. Many of them sleep under a bare canopy of sky because of the more than 1,200 tremors that have intermittently rocked the flattened villages of Pat-

tan, Duhair, Jatal, Mendosa, Polas, Shoghar, Kiru, and Zaidkhar in the 10 days since the earthquake.

Dazed, haggard stragglers, famished and shivering with cold, are trekking into relief camps in Besham from remote hamlets obliterated either by the earthquake or the tumbling masses of snow and rock that it jarred loose.

"The casualty toll may be much higher as we get details from many remote, snow-bound villages," said an official of the government's relief coordination agency.

Serviceable road

Army road builders, assisted by Chinese construction personnel, are working round-the-clock to repair a 45-mile-long portion of China-Pakistan Karakorum Highway, which is pocked by quake-triggered landslides. Officials say the road will be serviceable within a fortnight. This would facilitate the trucking of relief supplies in bulk to remote villages.

Worldwide relief for the earthquake victims has been prompt and substantial. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has donated \$10 million. The United Nations World Food Program granted half a million dollars of food aid. Iran has sent 40 tons of relief material worth \$1 million dollars, while Turkey and West Germany rushed plane-loads of tents, blankets, and canned food. United Arab Emirates donated \$800,000.

The governments and Red Cross societies of Britain, Canada, China,

The final fate of the falling pieces of space hardware is uncertain.

Because the Saturn booster may bounce several times Friday when it enters the upper reaches of the atmosphere — like a pebble skipping across the top to the water — the point where it will break up and begin falling cannot be determined beforehand.

The pieces could come to earth anywhere in a belt straddling the equator from 80 degrees north to 80 degrees south latitude, an area con-

taining 80 percent of earth's population.

The best estimate from NASA is that as much as 50,000 pounds may make it all the way to the surface. Most of this weight, the scientists think, will come from the five rocket engines (3,000 pounds apiece) and a massive 6,000-pound bulkhead.

Because no one has any idea where the fragments will land (although they are sure to be scattered over a large area) there is a 70 percent chance they will hit in the ocean.

Recycled paper used in some N.J. tax forms

By the Associated Press

Newark, N.J.

Farmers and fishermen are receiving "recycled" federal income tax forms.

Elmer H. Kinsman, director of the Internal Revenue Service for New Jersey, said that tax returns for these

occupations have been printed on paper that has been recycled.

"It's a pilot project in the interests of economy, efficiency, and ecology," said Mr. Kinsman. About 2½ million recycled forms have been placed in the mails nationwide. He said the IRS eventually intends to use recycled paper for all tax returns.

Mills's disclosure lifts veil New focus on Congress heavy drinkers

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Rep. Wilbur D. Mills's liquor problem has stirred new interest in an old carefully shielded Capitol Hill practice: heavy drinking.

Fueled by the privileges and frustrations of Washington office, and concealed by the protective veil of congressional courtesy, the nation's legislative chambers are known to contain a sizable number of problem drinkers.

The delicate problem might be considered as only a series of personal tragedies, were it not that the victims write laws for the entire nation.

"The problem," says Russell D. Hemenway, national director of the respected National Committee for an Effective Congress, "is more than a casual one."

Says one Senate aide: "There is probably less incidence [of alcoholism] among members of Congress than in the population as a whole. But considering their positions of responsibility, any drinking problem is a serious one."

Powerful included

The roll call of Capitol Hill's influential who are "under the influence" often enough to cause comment has regularly included in recent years those in powerful and sensitive posts — chairman of important committees (such as Mr. Mills, outgoing chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee), and even members of the congressional leadership.

The damage to the public's law-

making can be considerable:

- Absenteeism. Chronic drinkers are chronic absentees.

- Legislative foul-ups. Inebriated congressmen, when they do show up, may disrupt productive debates with intemperate, rambling speeches. Any subcommittees or committees which they chair may (like the Ways and Means Committee last year) slow to a crawl.

- Ruined careers. Several of Capitol Hill's heavy drinkers in recent years have wound up censured or indicted for misbehavior. At least two promising congressmen prematurely defeated last year at midcareer had been involved in drinking-and-driving incidents.

Severe problems disclosed

Publicly admitted cases of congressional alcoholism are rare. Representative Mills has disclosed "a severe drinking problem." Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D) of New Jersey admitted in 1970 that he had been a heavy drinker, but had stopped.

Retiring Sen. Harold Hughes (D) of Iowa, a crusading ex-alcoholic, has helped a number of unnamed colleagues combat drinking problems.

"Something chemically happens to members of Congress in Washington," says Mr. Hemenway, a long-time Congress watcher. "A casual social-drinking politician often becomes a serious drinker in Washington."

Explanations suggested

He suggests two possible explanations:

1. The electoral security, or even boredom, afforded by six-year terms in the Senate and "safe seats" in the



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Congress and alcohol: 'more than a casual' problem

House of Representatives, in both of which heavy drinking seems concentrated.

2. The humbling transition from a local celebrity to just one of 836 lawmakers in Washington.

Many a congressional inner officer is as well stocked with liquor as with the Congressional Record. But the

most legendary tipping goes on in the 75 "hideaway" rooms in the Capitol used by senior lawmakers.

During roll-call votes, the Senate has even opened bars just down the hallway from the chamber for members waiting for their names to be called (a service against which the late Sen. Wayne Morse (D) of Oregon long campaigned unsuccessfully).

Kissinger warning again draws fire

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Once again Arabs, Europeans, and others are sharply criticizing Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for appearing to flex U.S. muscles against the oil-producing cartel.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, leader of western Europe's most powerful nation, says West Germany will not "be drawn into conflicts [in the Middle East] against our will."

He referred to Dr. Kissinger's now-famous remark, quoted in a Business Week magazine interview, that military force could not be ruled out to prevent "actual strangulation of the industrialized world."

In full context, Dr. Kissinger declared that military action would be "a very dangerous course," would not be used in a dispute over the price of oil, and "would be considered only in the gravest emergency."

Views reflected

The Shah of Iran, however — backed by Arab leaders in the Middle East — interpreted this as fist-shaking, which, the monarch said, "No one can [do] to us."

Dr. Kissinger, observers here believe, added weight to his warning by stating that he was reflecting the views of President Ford — an assertion later supported by presidential spokesman Ron Nessen.

Analysts recall a double-barreled Ford-Kissinger warning to the oil cartel last September, not to wreck the world's economic and financial system.

"Sovereign nations," said Mr. Ford in September, "cannot allow their

policies to be dictated, or their fate decided, by artificial rigging and distortion of world commodity markets."

This warning was criticized at the time, not only by the Arabs, but by European leaders, who described it as hollow and ill-advised.

Know-how sold

France redoubled its efforts to begin a bilateral dialogue between Middle East oil producers and the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) — a process which still continues.

The incipient dialogue, though postponed by European disagreement over the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), still is very much in the works.

France, meanwhile, and to a lesser extent West Germany, Britain, Italy, and other EEC members, seek to cut their oil payment deficits by selling factories, manufacturing, and technical know-how to Iran and the Arabs.

Reaction from Germany

Martin Bangemann, secretary general of West Germany's Free Democratic Party (FDP), said Dr. Kissinger's language reminded him of "gunboat diplomacy."

Helmut Schmidt's government, said Armin Gruenewald, a Bonn government spokesman, sees no imminent danger of "strangulation" and wants cooperation, not confrontation, with the oil producers.

Separately, West Germany and other EEC nations remain cool to Dr. Kissinger's proposal for establishment of a \$25 billion "safety net" by industrialized nations, to support oil-consuming powers overwhelmed by their oil debts.

New adventures for 'African Queen' gunboat?

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

The German gunboat that inspired "The African Queen" book and movie, is still afloat and in Tanzania. But she is much changed from her World War I appearance.

Her name now is Liemba. Currently in drydock on the shores of Kigoma, the old girl has been there for two years, rusty and immobile, waiting for new diesel engines to replace her venerable steam power plant.

Without her, the lake is minus its largest and best-known vessel, which has worn three different flags in her

60-year career — Imperial German, British, and now Tanzanian.

Source of story

In the World War I battle for control of Lake Tanganyika the ship played a major role. This was the naval epic in miniature that inspired C. S. Forester to write "The African Queen." Later the memorable movie starring Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn was produced.

Liemba started life as Gotzen, a 1,500-ton gunboat and flagship of the Kaiser's forces in what was then the German colony of Tanganyika, now Tanzania. She could cover the 400 miles of the lake in two days, carrying a load of troops. It took at least two

weeks to travel the distance by any other conveyance.

It was a fictitious Gotzen that Bogart and Katharine tried so hard to ram and blow up in the film. The real Gotzen received a modern 4.1-inch gun from the Konigsberg when that seagoing cruiser finally was trapped and sunk in shallow river water near the Indian Ocean.

Scuttled at war's end

This made Gotzen the dreadnought of the lake, but she never fought a major battle. She was scuttled at the war's end just outside Kigoma harbor.

After the war, she was raised and converted into her second role as a passenger steamer, plying the lake for 40 years under British colors and the name of Liemba. After Tanzania became independent in 1961, she went under her third — and present — Tanzanian registry.

Gotzen's wartime activities are chronicled in Charles Miller's latest book, "Battle for the Bundu," which tells the story of World War I in East Africa, afloat and ashore.

Mr. Miller also records the incident that found the guns of two oceangoing cruisers, one British, one German, firing at each other long after both vessels had been sunk in conflict.

Konigsberg vs. Pegasus

Early in the war, the German Konigsberg sank the British cruiser Pegasus in Zanzibar harbor. Later the German raider was sunk by British monitors in a coastal river delta.

With heavy guns in short supply in East Africa, Pegasus's four-inchers were salvaged and remounted as land artillery. So too were the heavy pieces from Konigsberg, minus the one that went to Gotzen.

Eventually the two sets of big guns met in a renewal of conflict far inland, 6,000 feet high in the Tanzanian mountains at a little place named Mshia.

The artillery exchange, says Mr. Miller, was "a landlocked repeat performance of the Zanzibar battle." Pegasus's battery, known as "peggy guns," still did not have enough range to match the newer Konigsberg weapons — and the British took a terrible pounding. Soldiers called Mshia "shell camp."

The naval guns are long silent, of course. But the African Queen just might sail forth again. That is, if she gets those long-awaited diesels in her aged hull.

Canadians are going metric—by inches

Gradual transition avoids compulsion

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



Ottawa
When you're told your bouncing baby boy tips the scales at 3.181 even, you scratch your head in puzzlement.

Babies just aren't that big — not at the beginning, anyway. No baby checks in at a ton and a half or more.

Then it dawns on you. They're starting to weigh Canadian babies in grams — and 3.181 sounds like a lot of grams.

The baby weighs . . . ah, wait a minute . . . ah, 2.2 pounds in a kilogram . . . ah, that's . . .

Seven pounds. On the nose. Why didn't they say so in the first place?

There's a simple reason. Canada is inching toward the metric system. From a nation of inches, pounds, and degrees Fahrenheit to a nation of meters, grams and degrees Celsius.

Someday, even the baby's bathwater will be measured in milliliters, not quarts.

Double labels

And the peanut butter won't be measured in ounces. In fact, that new jar is in milligrams — even the crunchiest style.

The change-over is only beginning, so product labels still carry the old as well as the new measurement.

And boxes of detergent will react in milk haven't changed size to accommodate the metric system's basic units.

But this April, Canadians are going to digest their weather information — good and bad — in the metric system.

Winds will gust in kilometers per hour, thermometers will react in degrees Celsius, and rain or snow will fall in millimeters.

And it's all being accomplished without a shred of federal legislation. That way, the government reasons, there is no hint of compulsion.

Because the process — organized by the federal Metric Commission —

is only in its initial phase, many Canadians aren't even aware of the changes to come.

One province — Quebec — already is erecting highway signs in kilometers (one kilometer equals 3,280.89 feet) but everywhere else Canadians travel by the mile.

Most sectors of the economy won't begin joining the metric world until 1976, and the busiest implementation period is expected to be 1977-78.

Actually, Canada is going metric in the path of most other nations, notably some of its biggest trading partners such as Great Britain and Japan.

Increasingly, North America has been isolated in recent years as the "inch-pound" island on a metric globe.

With Canada's switch-over, the United States would remain the biggest holdout, although metrification is increasingly regarded as inevitable in America, too.

The metric system — officially the Systeme Internationale — already has replaced the old Imperial one in some Canadian school systems — to the confusion of parents and teachers, but not students.

The children weaned on the metric system, after all, are escaping the confusing welter of Imperial measurements.

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How they tow a car in Paris

Parking offenders are surprised to come upon such a scene just as their auto is being lowered onto a lorry. The French also have automatic parking-ticket machines to make the life of the policeman and judge a bit easier.

By Sven Simon

Oil hint refuels Falkland dispute

Islanders ask search but Britain seen wary of Argentina's claims

By the Associated Press

Port Stanley, Falkland Islands

There is a belief among the 1,900 inhabitants that oil lies under or around this British crown colony in the Atlantic off Argentina. They want someone to come look for it.

The Falkland Islands Legislative Council voted 6 to 2 in December to ask the British to allow an international oil consortium to make a search.

But the problem is that Argentina has renewed its claim to the Falkland, which lie about 350 miles off southern Argentina and are known in that country as the Islas Malvinas.

The crown-appointed governor, Ernest G. Lewis, and the chief secretary, A. Monk, both urged the Legislative Council to use caution and to consider the difficulties of sovereignty and boundaries issues.

Concession asked

The issue became urgent when Ashland Oil Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary of Ashland Oil, Inc., of the United States, applied for concessions from Britain on behalf of a consortium in November.

The request, as about 20 others in the past several years, has been set aside for consideration in London.

Many inhabitants feel the British Government is simply dragging its feet in order to avoid a confrontation with Argentina over the sovereignty issue.

But wool and mutton are the Falklands' only products and international prices for them are low. Many here see oil royalties — or income from exploration operations — as the only solution to hard times.

Participants

The consortium is made up of Ashland Oil Canada, Asamara Oil Corporation, Ltd., Coral Petroleum, Inc. of Houston, Texas, Sunlight Oil Canada, Ltd., Tanks Oil & Gas, Ltd., and Chimo Management Services, Ltd.

A spokesman, Bruce Wilson, said here after the council meeting that a seismic study would first be necessary, costing about \$2 million and lasting 18 months. Results would be shared with the British Government, he said.

The Falklands, now largely supplied by Argentine coastal vessels, were taken over by Great Britain in 1833. Since then a dispute with Argentina over sovereignty has simmered.

The United Nations says the two

countries should solve the dispute between themselves. In the past year, since oil-boom rumors flooded Buenos Aires government offices, Argentina has stepped up its claims.

Governor Lewis leaves office in January at the conclusion of a four-year term and many islanders see the period as a convenient milestone to measure change.

Access restricted

When he first arrived, access to the islands from the mainland was only by a monthly boat. There was no direct telegraph service to Argentina and no telephone connection although these existed with Britain.

Then the British and the Argentines signed an agreement to develop trade and communications. Argentina built a temporary airstrip at Port Stanley, and flights began coming from Comodoro Rivadavia.

Telegraph and telephone lines were set up. Some 40 Falkland Islands children now attend school in Argentina and Uruguay. The first islander to join the Argentine Army received massive publicity in the Buenos Aires press for months.

Tourism has not flourished but it has increased rapidly. It is profitable for island importers to handle Argentine foods — fruit, flour, tin goods. Two Argentine teachers have classes for children and adults.

The most recent bilateral agreement gave Argentina's state-owned oil company, YPF, the concession to sell gasoline here at prices the same as in Argentina.

Islanders are by no means unanimous in their approval of all these changes. Some regard the help as part of a softening up process under which they will transfer sovereignty to Argentina.

Peace first

In a speech to the Legislative Council recently, Governor Lewis said: "There are some people, on both sides of the field, acting from the best of motives, who would like to revert to the old postures, but in my opinion this will achieve nothing."

He did not go so far as to say the islands should be transferred to Argentina.

The islanders, while happy at the prospects of new alternatives for wealth, want principally to live in peace, however.

"It would be well for the world to remember this," said one resident.

Some energy users get good weather forecasts

By the Associated Press

Washington

As the bitter breath of deepest winter nears, there is good news for residents of the nation's most populous areas who worry that unseasonable cold might deplete home heating supplies.

The National Weather Service forecasts a 60 percent chance that temperatures on the East and West Coasts will be above normal this year.

Only in the Great Plains and the Upper Mississippi Valley do the forecasters assign a 60 percent chance that temperatures will be below normal.

Elsewhere, the weather experts are saying the chances are about even that temperatures might be either higher or lower than normal.

At the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), where planners must ponder what long cold spells might do to energy reserves, there is more good news.

If the nation has a normal winter, there will be no shortages of petroleum distillates, those crude oil prod-

ucts that keep furnaces roaring, the energy administration says.

If temperatures drop below normal, what FEA analysts call their "high demand option," there might be a 2 percent shortage of distillates. But slight increases in petroleum imports or minimal conservation could make up the difference.

For residual petroleum products, such as the oils burned by electrical generating plants, a normal winter might bring a one-half percent shortage. But even with a severe winter only a 1 percent shortage is expected.

Conservation steps

These shortages also could be made up by adjustments in imports or conservation measures.

For those who use natural gas to heat homes, there is little danger of shortages, even if temperatures are more severe than the National Weather Service predicts.

The first natural gas customers to lose service will be the utilities' large "interruptible" customers, such as industries that use gas in manufacturing processes.

Supplies to homes would be the last affected.

The National Weather Service issued its first winter forecast last year after the Arab oil embargo.

The weather forecasters had been experimenting with long-range, or 90-day, seasonal forecasts for more than a decade but didn't consider their skills refined enough to issue public predictions.

But congressional and White House pressure last year caused Weather Service officials to release the forecast, although they carefully spelled out the forecast probabilities.

"Anyone using this forecast should realize it's issued on a pretty chancy basis," said Bob Dickson, a member of the long-range forecasting group.

"We have a good basis for short-range forecasts. But for extended forecasts there are many approximations that have to go into the equations, many things about physics and meteorology that need elucidating," Mr. Dickson said.

Conditions ripe for improved ties

Church, state rapport in Poland?

By Reuter

Warsaw

Steps are being taken to improve relations between Poland's Communist rulers and the Roman Catholic Church.

And the government's chief negotiator with the Polish bishops, Kazimierz Kakol, says he is optimistic.

During an interview, Mr. Kakol relaxed into a warm smile which accentuated the roundness of his face and said: "The conditions are advantageous for improved relations between church and state in Poland — there are no economic, social, or political problems to affect the climate."

The government says the church in fact was trying to arrange a bargain whereby a new public chapel would be built elsewhere to replace the demolished chapel, which had been essentially a private one in an old people's home.

Mr. Kakol, a journalist and lawyer, was appointed last May to head the Department of Denominational Affairs and elevated soon afterward to ministerial rank.

Since his appointment he has had more than a dozen meetings with his opposite number in the episcopate to further what he called the government's unchanged policy of eliminating the elements which hinder normalization.

Chapel demolished

"I think I can say relations have definitely improved since I became minister," Mr. Kakol said.

The frequent contacts, however, do not prevent sporadic outbursts of conflict, such as the recent clamor over the government's demolition of a chapel in Warsaw.

Both sides expressed bitterness over the event. The primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, said the demolition, "without prior consultation," was unprecedented since the war and a violation of bishops' rights over places of worship.

The government says the church in fact was trying to arrange a bargain whereby a new public chapel would be built elsewhere to replace the demolished chapel, which had been essentially a private one in an old people's home.

Political role seen

Such public outbursts are a reminder of the fragility of the relations between church and state — but they have become markedly less frequent during the last year.

Mr. Kakol does not hide the fact that, as a Communist, he has a distaste for religion. He emphasizes that the Roman Catholic Church in Poland is not only a center of religious cult, but also an economic and political opposition which tries to present "negative social phenomena" as being a direct consequence of the Communist system.

"But if people like religion, we have to go along with them, even though I personally do not like it," he said. However, he promises there will be "opposition through persuasion."

Effect on careers

"There are no conflicts between believers and the state, no one feels discriminated against because he is a churchgoer," he maintains.

Mr. Kakol accepts that churchgoers are sometimes barred from the higher reaches of their profession. But he shrugs it off as "entirely justified" and limited to state or social positions connected with government.

"Freedom of religion is up to the standards of the West," he said.

The episcopate takes an opposite view. It says local harassment is at such a level that people are afraid to hang a cross in their home because of the possible social and economic consequences.

Bigger problems seen

Apart from the purely local aspect, however, the church complains that little has been done recently to solve the more fundamental problems of church-state relations, touching on freedom to propagate the gospel and give children a religious upbringing.

The Polish bishops have insisted that a settlement of these problems must precede any normalization of relations between Poland and the Vatican, which recently set up permanent working contacts.

Some observers here see the Vatican synod, with its stress on increased autonomy for national churches, as having strengthened Cardinal Wyszynski's position.

Demand rejected

But a final settlement to the prolonged feud will mean compromises which neither side is as yet willing to make.

The Communist authorities adamantly refused to consider the church's main demand for constitutional recognition as a leading force in Poland. At the same time it advances conditions for normalization which the church has found impossible to consider.

"We want the church to accept the status quo and the realities as they are now," said Mr. Kakol.

"We also want the church to recognize our alliances, and especially that with the Soviet Union. This is the minimum condition. The maximum would be to cooperate fully with us."

What could the state offer in return? "Nothing really, except prosperity for the nation and its development — and we think they should be just as interested in this as we are."

Savile Row, sales sagging, looks for markets abroad

By Reuter

London

London's Savile Row, the street of tailors renowned for its sartorial elegance, is stepping up its selling overseas in an effort to find new markets.

Britain's top tailors report a significant decline in the domestic market. Individual tailors say they are being squeezed out of their Soho workshops by "unscrupulous landlords." And many have been permanently lost to the trade. The situation is aggravated by the fact that new talent is hard to come by.

Savile Row's larger firms have recently extended their export campaigns considerably. The have found that outside Britain — and especially in North America — their prices are highly competitive. Michael Skinner, a tailor and president of the Merchant Tailors Federation, says they are searching for a different type of client.

'New type' sought

"The days are gone when we just serve the British landed gentry and their sons," Mr. Skinner said. "We are aiming at a new type of person... someone who has got where he has through his own brilliance, not a position handed down to him."

"There is still plenty of money around. I appreciate that our suits are a lot of money at any one time, but you pay for what you get."

Just what you do get is summed up by one tailor as "the individuality of Savile Row." And for that, prices start at \$300.

Mr. Skinner, himself a devotee of the "personal touch," enthusiastically tells how he once measured an influential American client at an airport in between changing planes.

Firms hit hardest

Hardest hit by the rising costs and rents are the medium-sized firms.

The small ones have, in many cases, been obliged to share premises and have thus have smaller overheads to absorb. Larger companies can afford expensive promotion drives and have a high reputation to cushion them in times of financial difficulty.

A large number of the "in between" firms are family concerns, passed down over successive generations. Their biggest problem, according to one tailor, is that young people are not coming into the trade, primarily because of comparatively low starting wages.

Generally the businesses run on low profit margins, and there are few fixed salaries.

"A tailor can earn \$181 one week and \$98 the next," Mr. Skinner says. "At the end of the year there's not much left after everyone has had his slice."

Years of prestige

Savile Row, situated a short distance from Piccadilly in the West End, has been a synonym for fine tailors since the middle of the 19th century. It was also known for being the home of Lord Byron.

The original Savile Row firms were predominantly family businesses, but their number has been declining for some time. A director of one of the companies says there is little work available, except for the firms that have gone international. "I would expect those who do not sell abroad to feel the pinch quite soon," he added.

Warning sounded

A note of despondency was also struck by the Tailor and Cutter Academy which runs courses for foreign students. Peter Lipley, the

principal, warned that the situation was dangerously near crisis level. "The market is in a very poor way indeed," he said. "The tailors are fighting to survive. If it wasn't for the American customers it would have collapsed some time ago."

That opinion is not altogether shared by others in the trade. Tailors stop short of saying they need to export to survive, but they openly acknowledge that to ignore the fruitful markets of North America and Europe would involve serious consequences.

Cheetah has six cubs

By the Associated Press

Winston, Ore.

A cheetah has given birth to six cubs at World Wildlife Safari in southern Oregon, and officials say it's a record for cheetah births in captivity. The cubs, offspring of mother Trian and father Kruger, were born Christmas Eve.

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Cyprus struggles to rebuild

Split between Greek, Turkish areas
has shattered island's economic structure

By Reuter

Nicosia, Cyprus
Steps are being taken by the Cyprus government to revitalize the island's economy, which was shattered by the Turkish invasion last July.

Some manufacturers who lost their factories have moved in to share other plants with their colleagues, and efforts are being made to introduce cottage industries into the refugee camps where tens of thousands of people are out of work.

About 80 percent of industrial capacity is in Turkish-controlled areas, together with the rich orange orchards of Morphou.

George Eliades, director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said in an interview that if there was no proper political solution the standard of living would drop to levels unacceptable in Cyprus.

Aid not enough

He said a great deal of aid was being received from the United Nations and the International Red Cross for the estimated 200,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees.

Despite this, he said, the Cyprus government was spending about \$4.6 million a month for the refugees.

"The government cannot go on doing this," he said.

"We must have one economy in Cyprus," he said. "Two economies just don't make sense."

He pointed out that most of the arid island's rare water resources were in Turkish-held areas, together with most of the arable land.

Copper mines are idle in the Turkish-held north, because the crushing plants are in the south.

Orange juice canning plants are not in use in the south, because the oranges are in the Turkish area.

Resources 'wasted'

"This amounts to a waste of the island's resources," he said.

The building sector is at a standstill but many Greek-Cypriot contractors have gone overseas, some to the Gulf.

One building contractor has gone with 1,000 Greek-Cypriot workers to Muscat and Oman. Others have gone to Libya and are sending money back to Cyprus.

Architects have banded together in a group and many have also gone to the Persian Gulf to find jobs.

On the bright side, Mr. Eliades said that clothing exports are high.

On the debit side, tourism, the biggest single money earner at about \$70 million a year, has come to an abrupt halt.

Resorts in Turkish hands

The highly developed eastern resort of Famagusta and the northern seaside town of Kyrenia were both taken by the Turks last summer.

Another government official, Dr. Aristidou, director general of the planning bureau, said the shame of the current crisis was that Cyprus was on the brink of strong economic growth when the summer troubles came.

He said that for the last 12 years the gross domestic product had increased by more than 7 percent a year.

"The production which emanates from the captured areas is something of the order of 70 percent of total production in one year. We are only left with 30 percent," he said.

Dr. Aristidou explained the shops still full with goods and the abundance of private cars on the road by saying: "There is still some water in the pipe. But after some time the pipe will run dry."

"After 13 good years it is not surprising that we have stocks and savings as a country," he added. "But we will not avoid an economic crisis if the situation remains as it is."

Both sides hard hit

The economic scene is as bad if not worse on the Turkish-Cypriot side.

Unemployment is high and although the Turks have opened some of the smaller hotels in Kyrenia, a great deal of food and goods must be imported from the Turkish mainland.

The Turks have plans for bringing in water by undersea pipes from Turkey and for building electricity power stations.

But a visit to the Turkish areas soon shows that they have not made much progress in the captured areas so far.

Former Greek-Cypriot farms lie idle, many of the animals having died of starvation or thirst long ago.

The orange orchards have been saved by Turkish experts, but there is evidence that the Turks are having difficulty selling them overseas.

The economy, like the two communities, is suffering the consequences of division.

Yachtsmen need six certificates

Argentina tangled in red tape

By Reuter

Buenos Aires

A cat and a month-old baby have something in common in Argentina — they both need an official passport photograph to leave or enter the country.

Nobody and nothing escapes the labyrinth of bureaucracy here.

A baby cannot leave the country before being photographed at police headquarters, a cat cannot enter Argentina without a stamped photograph on a health certificate.

A man cannot work in ports or at sea until he has obtained a swimming certificate.

And after one moves to a new house a new police residence document must be obtained.

In fact, almost any activity here invariably involves an encounter with what the Argentines call "tramites."

The Spanish word tramites means the steps by which legal documents are acquired.

Regulations complex

Quite often these steps are counted literally at the rate of one or two an hour, as applicants shuffle forward in long lines outside government offices.

The range of laws and regulations governing the issue of documents is so complex that often officials themselves are not sure what is required.

Thousands of people employ "gestores," or Mr. Fix-its, to help them sort through the jungle of regulations.

The gestores have become virtually a professional class. They know where to slip the occasional bank note and they charge highly for their services.

The cardinal rule in Argentina before doing anything is to assume

that a document will be required. Holidays abroad can be stalled unless the vacationer remembers to get a holiday-travel permit.

Certificate needed

Foreign residents require a special travel certificate, which must be renewed each year. A passport alone is not sufficient.

Without a gesture, a travel certificate can take several weeks to obtain. Argentines also require a passport, which has to be updated every 12 months.

Passports and travel documents must be obtained from the federal police headquarters in Buenos Aires, a large old building besieged day and night by lines outside and crammed inside during office hours by hopeful applicants.

Often after lining up all day, people are told to come back another time. No document is issued without a set of fingerprints and police photos.

Police issue cards

To complicate matters, police also are continuing to issue their own identity cards, despite the fact that the government five years ago introduced a national identification document which was supposed to replace all other official cards.

This national document has to be obtained from another government department, either with the help of a gestor or by more standing in line and patience.

Sailing, a sport traditionally free from bureaucratic entanglements in most European countries, means a daunting encounter with tramites in Argentina.

After one buys a boat, a total of six documents are required, and they

must all be legalized. They include the bill of sale, a certificate of seaworthiness, a pilot's license, and a state registration certificate.

Problems not over

These can take months to obtain, but the would-be yachtsman's problems do not end there. Before he can sail his boat across the River Plate to neighboring Uruguay, the yacht has to be legalized for foreign passage.

Further examples of exasperating situations:

• If a wife wants to travel abroad with her children, her husband has to swear before a public official that she has his permission.

• An Argentine teacher reckons that she spends at least a week each year filling in forms.

• One foreign journalist recently saw a man plunge into the cold, muddy waters of a port near here. The man was being tested by port authorities to ensure that he could swim, before he took employment on an offshore rig.

He swam a few lengths in deep water and emerged to be informed that he would have to wait a few hours before receiving his certificate.

"Swimming certificates have to be signed by the chief," he was told.

Algeria raises gas price

By Reuter

Algiers
Countries with new-found oil reserves are not necessarily able to hold down prices for the valuable fuel. The price of gasoline in Algeria has been increased more than 50 percent — to \$1.23 per gallon for high test gasoline and \$1.16 per gallon for regular.

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sports

Steelers owner ready for his 'greatest day'

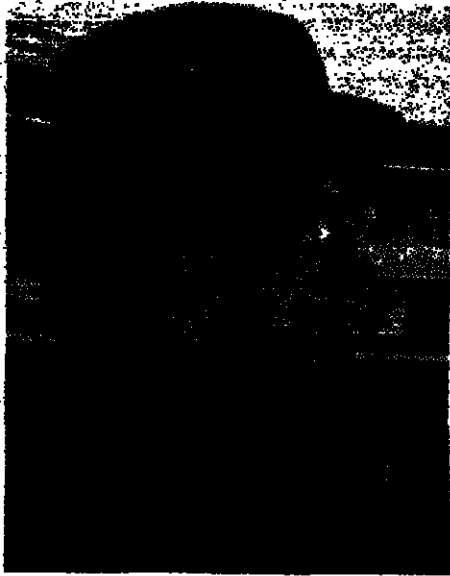
By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh. He's been at every past Super Bowl to chat with old friends and watch the game, but this one will be something special for Art Rooney.

"I've never gotten this far," says the 73-year-old owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers, whose team will meet the Minnesota Vikings Jan. 12 in New Orleans for the National Football League title.

Just two years ago, Rooney and his Steelers snapped a string of 39 seasons without a division title. Now they have a conference title and are one step away from winning it all.

"I guess I've got the same feeling that George Halas and Paul Brown and all the other winners had when they were on top," says Rooney, whose Steelers whipped the Oakland Raiders 24-15 for the American Conference crown.



Art Rooney

UPI photo

Steelers trailed early

Oakland had been favored to win that game and Pittsburgh fell behind early.

Rooney paced the wind-swept press box in his cap and overcoat, but he never lost confidence because he knew his players hadn't.

"I still thought we'd win," he said. "We used to have teams that waited to get beat, but these players have tremendous confidence. You can just feel it."

Rooney, though impassive outwardly, said it will be his greatest day if the Steelers whip Minnesota. What if they don't? "In sports, you learn to accept the bad with the good," he said. "You always live in hope that next year will be the year."

Rooney, who has lived all his life on Pittsburgh's North Side, bought the Steelers in 1963 with only \$2,500. "To tell you the truth, I sometimes wondered if we were ever going to win a title," he acknowledged.

"The people gave me the raspberries sometimes, but that was all right. If I'd have been sitting out there, I'd have booed Art Rooney too."

Came close in 1963

Even though his team is finally winning, Rooney misses some aspects of the old game of football.

"You were much closer to your ballplayers then," he recalled. "You loafed with them and they were your friends. I don't think I ever had a ballplayer I disliked."

Game plan

Pro sports reserve clause and its importance

By Larry Eldridge

The idea of paying anyone \$3.7 million to throw a baseball is so ludicrous it defies logical explanation. The Catfish Hunter fiasco may still do some good, however, if it makes people realize what a mess pro sports would be in if all players could similarly sell their services to the highest bidder.

As soon as a judge declared Hunter a free agent in his contract dispute with the Oakland Athletics, other major league teams started falling over each other trying to sign him to multi-million dollar contracts.

The Catfish just sat back at his home in North Carolina and let his lawyers negotiate the best deal, which meant for starters that only the very richest teams needed to bother applying. In the end it was the New York Yankees who came up with the best deal, just as it often would be in such an auction, and so the rich got richer.

Hunter's case, of course, was an isolated instance of an individual player becoming a free agent via breach of contract. It gives a pretty clear idea, though, how easily the whole structure of pro sports could crumble if those who want to give all athletes their "freedom" ever achieve that goal.

There are people who hope to do that very thing, however, and they won a round in their struggle a few weeks ago when a federal judge ruled in favor of Joe Kapp in his suit against the National Football League.

Essentially, Kapp was challenging the NFL's reserve system by which a player is bound to one team until traded, sold, or released, claiming that it violates antitrust laws. The league naturally plans to appeal his victory, and the case will undoubtedly drag on through the courts for years.

This whole issue is basically the same on which baseball's Curt Flood carried unsuccessfully all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court 2½ years ago. Now it's football's turn. With basketball and hockey undoubtedly waiting in the wings. Because whatever particular sport happens to be involved at the moment, the decisions will affect all of them in the end, since they all use variations of the same theme to keep players bound to their original clubs.

First there is an amateur player draft, in which each potential pro is immediately deprived of his principal bargaining weapon by being assigned to one team. Then when he signs a contract he becomes in effect the property of that team, which must be compensated if he later goes elsewhere.

Those who oppose this system claim it is a violation of a man's constitutional rights not to let him sell his services in the open market, and that no matter how much money is involved, it is still a form of servitude.

Former Justice Arthur Goldberg, for instance, said in arguing the Curt Flood case before the Supreme Court in 1972 that baseball players were nothing more

than "high-priced slaves."

Those who favor the reserve system say such arguments may be true in a theoretical sense, or as they apply to ordinary businesses, but they wouldn't work in sports.

Without player drafts and reserve clauses, they contend, a few

"You know when you change the structure of one game, you find it spilling over into the structures of other professional sports too," said long-time pro football coach Paul Brown in criticizing the ruling in the Joe Kapp case.

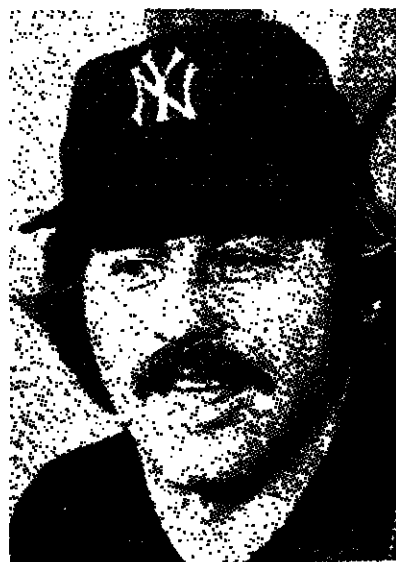
Actually, only baseball has specific legal grounds for its reserve clause thanks to a 1922 Supreme Court decision in which Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes ruled that the game involved "purely state affairs."

In 1972 the court again ruled in baseball's favor in the Curt Flood case, but Chief Justice Warren Burger, while voting with the majority, expressed "grave reservations" and insisted that Congress — not the courts — should be the forum for such an issue.

Meanwhile the other sports, while technically bound by the antitrust laws, operate under various types of option clauses which wind up having the same effect in restricting player movement.

Obviously the whole thing is a delicate issue, so while the Floods and Kapps keep raising their challenges and the club owners keep hoping for the status quo, Congress and the courts just toss it back and forth in a little ball game of their own.

Hopefully one of these days somebody will make a definitive ruling governing all sports, then we can all go back to being fans instead of armchair legal experts, and we can pack all those high-priced lawyers off to find some other means of employment.



Catfish Hunter

rich owners would buy up all the good players. This in turn would destroy the whole concept of spreading the talent around as equally as possible to give all teams a chance to be competitive.

Obviously there is something to be said for each side, but the wild bidding war for Hunter and the Yankees' eventual victory offer pretty good evidence that without some sort of reserve system we would indeed have chaos.

U.S. skiers cash in on pre-season training

By L. Dana Gaffin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

What's been happening to the American ski team that it has suddenly changed from also ran to our best U.S. ski power in 20 years — perhaps in history?

Prior to returning to the international racing scene in Europe this month, the United States stood fourth overall after 10 races on the World Cup circuit — behind Austria, Italy,

and West Germany but ahead of such great Alpine powers as France and Switzerland.

Among the men, who frankly had not promised much this season, Greg Jones of Tahoe City, Calif., had a second in the World Cup giant slalom and Geoff Bruce of Corning, N.Y., a fourth in the slalom at Madonna di Campiglio, Italy. Cary Adgate of Boyne City, Mich., won a Europa Cup giant slalom in West Germany.

The women saw 19-year-old Kim Mumford of Putney, Vt., a world-class bicycle racer and a relative newcomer to the U.S. "B" team, capture a 10th and 17th from far back in the field in two World Cup downhill. Most of all, however, they had the pleasure of watching teammate Cindy Nelson begin to cash in on her promise as the best downhill racer this country has yet produced.

When the now 19-year-old daughter of a Lutsen, Minn., ski area operator became the first American ever to win a World Cup downhill a year ago, Cindy got some headlines. But now after beating the field at Saalbach, Austria, including Austria's world champion Annemarie Moser-Proell, Cindy has the attention of everyone in the ski world. After a quick holiday break at home, she returned to Europe in second place in overall World Cup points and in first place in downhill, ahead of Moser-Proell.

Cindy says the Americans are stronger because "we're better prepared than ever before."

"I think we're finally on a more equal basis with the Europeans. It's about time we realized that we're equal to them. Our training has been just as good, and technically we ski just as well or better than the Europeans."

What explains the turn-around of the U.S. team, which some say began when Hank Tauber replaced Micky Cochran as head of the Alpine team in the middle of last season?

Former Olympian Tom Corcoran, who is a member of the newly organized ski team board of directors, credits the "substantially better organizing and much better early (pre-season) training" Alpine Director Tauber has brought to the team.

"Why it took them this long to put it together, I don't know, but Tauber has done it," comments Corcoran. "A lot thought that Micky could. It was a mistake from everybody's point of view. But I think that Hank deserves the bulk of the credit."

It is generally conceded that the talent of the 33-year-old Tauber is best expressed behind the scenes — in organizing pre-season training such as that in Chile last summer. Unlike Cochran, the father of the celebrated Vermont ski racing family who came to the team as an "unhired" coach, Tauber has a reputation of poor on-hill relations with racers. (As a footnote to that history "A" team member Sandra Poulson resigned during the Christmas break, citing "personality conflicts" with Tauber.)

With a staff of successful coaches to work with the racers, Tauber could very well bring unprecedented success to American ski racing efforts, say a number of observers — provided he does his thing and lets them do theirs.

And what is the all-important work of the head man, so often described as "organization"? Helmut Schmalz, a talented painter and ski racer on the Italian team who recently visited this country for some exhibition races, put it this way:

"How well prepared the race course is, how many days to train and not to

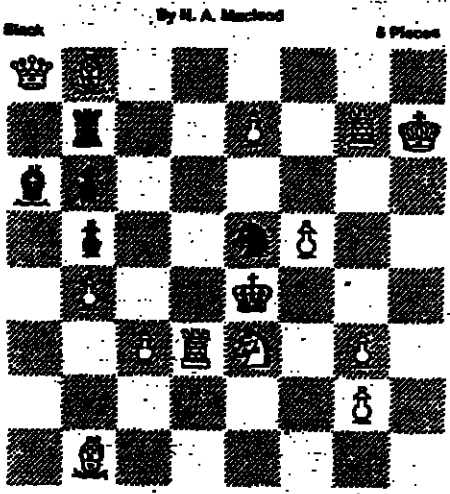
train, how many [days] on giant slalom and how many on slalom — to organize as well as possible — that is what makes the difference."

He might have added that this difference between a winning ski racer and the also ran is measured in hundredths and thousandths of a second.

chess

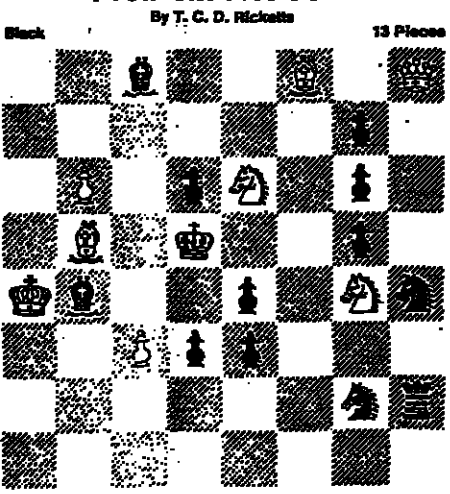
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6659



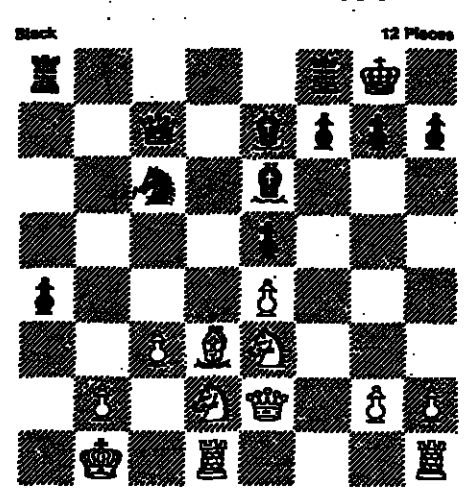
White to play and mate in two.
(Second prize, Two-movers, The Problemist, 1973.)

Problem No. 6660



(Second prize, Three-movers, The Problemist, 1973.)

End-Game No. 2184



Black to play and win.
(Rantanen-Reshevsky, Nica, 1974.)

Karpov and Browne

The two names that loom large in 1974 chess are Anatoly Karpov, who is now official challenger for Bobby Fischer's world title, and Walter Browne, who capped a successful 1974 record by winning the United States championship.

Karpov's road to the top

The road to the world championship begins with interzonal. The 1973 event qualified Robert Byrne, U.S., Henrique Mecking, Brazil, Lajos Portisch, Hungary, Viktor Korchnoi and Lev Polugaevsky, both U.S.S.R. In addition Boris Spassky, and Tigran Petrosian, both former world champions, were seeded.

Quarter final matches qualified Spassky, who defeated Byrne, Korchnoi, who defeated Mecking, Petrosian, who defeated Portisch, and Karpov, who defeated Polugaevsky. These matches, a maximum of ten games, unless one player wins three games earlier, were played in January.

Semi-finals, all played in the Soviet Union, matched Spassky with Karpov, Korchnoi with Petrosian. Karpov and Korchnoi each won four games before the maximum of 20 games had been played.

Browne's year

Walter Browne won the U.S. championship played in Chicago in July. He finished a point and a half in front of Pal Benko and Larry Evans. He also won the Pan-American championship played in Winnipeg. Earlier in the year he won at Vijk aan Zee, The Netherlands, and the Stearns Masters, at Lone Pine, California. He was also second, after Bent Larsen, in the mammoth Swiss, the World Open, in New York. A quotation from Chess Life and Review is pertinent: "The public needs heroes, and so do the

media. Walter's youth, his confidence, his lifestyle, his looks — all fit the public's idea of the dynamic modern sports figure."

Four make top billing

Four U.S. rated masters have had enough international good results to be designated international masters. They are Edmar Mednis, Kenneth Rogoff, Andrew Soltis, and James Tarjan.

The Elo rating system, used both by the U.S. Chess Federation and the F.I.D.E. (world chess federation), was devised by Arpad E. Elo, Wisconsin retired mathematics professor. Elo's rating depends on his results with other rated players. The 1974 international rating list includes 1339 rated players, from 121 rated events.

Solutions to Problems

No. 6657 Kt-K13
No. 6658 1 Q-B3 threatens 2 Kt-K15ch
If 1... R-K4, 2 Kt-B5ch
If 1... B-K4, 2 Kt-B5ch
If 1... P-K4, 2 Kt-B5ch
End-Game No. 2183 White wins: 1 Q-Rch, KxQ; 2 B-B6ch, K-K; 3 R-R mate.
Black Q at Black's Q4.

International events

The big event of the year was the Nice Olympiad, played in June. There were 72 teams from as many national federations affiliated with the world body. Once again the Soviets led the field, with Yugoslavia second, barely ahead of the United States and Bulgaria.

The world student's team event, played in England during July, attracted 28 teams. Again the winner was the U.S.S.R., but this time the United States was second.

The junior world championship did not go to a Russian. A promising young English master, Anthony Miles, won this event, played in Manila last August. Another junior event, this limited to players under 18, the First World Cadet Championship, was played in France during July. Again an English youngster triumphed, A. J. Mestel.

Will Fischer defend?

The first part of 1975, at least, is bound to be filled with Fischer and the defense of his title. The match, with Karpov, of course, is to be played in June. Fischer has to make up his mind to play under federation rules, presumably a 10-win match, with a 50-game maximum. What may convince him to compromise would be a million-dollar purse, possibly more. There are reports that Sweden, the Philippines, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Italy may bid for the event. Worsening economic conditions may interfere. Furthermore, Karpov's actions will be determined by Soviet officials.

Fischer will have to make up his mind by April 1. If he refuses to play, word is that Dr. Ewme, president of the world body, will recommend a rematch between Karpov and Korchnoi.

The winning draw

Korchnoi needed to win the 24th game of his Karpov match to equal Karpov's three wins. But young Karpov was able to hold his own and with this 19th draw, the long match came to an end, more than two months after it began in Moscow.

24th Game
Queen's Gambit Accepted

Karpov	Korchnoi	Karpov	Korchnoi
1 K-K3	P-Q4	17 P-QR4	B-B
2 P-Q4	K-K3	18 B-B3	B-K3
3 P-B4	P-P	19 Q-Q	R-K
4 P-J3	P-K3	20 Kt-K4	P-KB4
5 BxP	B-K2	21 Kt-B5	B-B2
6 O-O	O-O	22 B-K2	K-O2
7 P-QK3	P-B3	23 Kt-Q3	R-OB
8 B-K2	B-K5	24 P-QK4	P-QR4
9 Q-K2	Q-K2	25 P-P	OxP
10 P-K3	B-B4	26 B-B3	Q-R2
11 R-K	K-K3	27 P-R5	P-B4
12 B-K3	Kt-K5	28 Q-R4	K-K3
13 Kt-K1	BxK1	29 Q-R	K-Q4
14 Kt-Q2	B-B4	30 Kt-P	KxB
15 R-B	R-B	31 QxK1	drawn
16 Q-K2	R-B2		

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Peres says terrorists rule Lebanon

Jerusalem

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in Parliament Monday that Arab guerrilla forces armed with tanks and anti-aircraft missiles had recently entered Lebanon from Syria. He declared: "Israel cannot sit back and disregard the recent entry into Lebanon of guerrilla units from Syria armed with tanks and anti-aircraft missiles."

"Israel cannot permit its borders to become a no-man's land with frequent attacks on its citizens by foreign forces in Lebanon."

He charged that Lebanon "appeared to be ruled today by a conglomerate of terrorists who carry on their activities freely in total disregard of the authorities. The terrorists have obviously set up their own rule and authority."

Biggest gold auction under way in U.S.

Washington

The biggest gold auction in history got under way here Monday with opening bids ranging from \$142 to \$188 an ounce.

In London, the official fixing, which determines the price at which gold is traded in many parts of the world, was pegged at \$173.50 an ounce.

The auction by the U.S. Treasury of two million ounces, or nearly 56 tons, of gold from the government stockpile of 7,700 tons got under way at 11:00 a.m. (e.s.t.).

U.S. board urges safer air-carrier evacuations

Washington

The National Transportation Safety Board says corrective action is needed to provide passengers "with a greater degree" of safety during emergency evacuations.

"In spite of the downward trend in the U.S. air carrier accident rates over the past 10 years, an examination of accidents indicates that passengers are being injured or killed during emergency evacuations," the board said Sunday.

It called for a series of safety improvements, including revision of emergency evacuation chutes.

HEW links federal aid to school files access

Washington

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on Monday proposed to withhold federal funds from any school denying parents access to students' records or an opportunity for a hearing to challenge inaccuracies in them.

The proposed regulations, open for public comment during the next 60 days, are intended to implement the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, which took effect last Nov. 19.

In general, the law gives the parents of grade and high school pupils and college students themselves the right to inspect student records and correct inaccurate or misleading information. Schools and colleges are, with certain exceptions, prohibited from releasing information from personal student records without the written consent of parents.

Ethiopia makes rebel peace gesture

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ethiopia's military government issued a conciliatory communique Sunday in an apparent first step toward opening



Indians during aborted truce negotiations

Indian representatives Alex Askenete (left), Mel Chevalier (center), and John Teller (right) during recent negotiations with Wisconsin officials to resolve the tense situation in Gresham, Wis., where a group of Menominee Indians have

occupied an abandoned monastery for nearly a week. Following the negotiations, an uneasy cease-fire was reportedly broken Monday morning when Indians fired about 90 shots from the occupied monastery.

negotiations with secessionist guerrillas in the troubled northern province of Eritrea.

The communique said it had authorized civilian and church leaders to make direct contact with the Eritrean Liberation Front on its behalf.

The communique follows weeks of guerrilla activity in the area. Widespread disaffection among Eritreans prompted the government to send a delegation headed by Information Minister Michael Imru to the provincial capital of Asmara last week.

Egypt sees plot in economic riots

Cairo

Preliminary investigations into last Wednesday's riots by students and workers have disclosed plans aimed at reversing the achievements of the 1973 war with Israel, the official Middle East News Agency reports.

In the most direct official allusion to Israel in connection with the riots, the agency said: "All this serves the Zionist enemy and other powers hostile to the Egyptian and Arab people."

The agency said 120 persons had been arrested on charges of involvement in the riots — nominally over low pay and high prices. The government earlier announced it had uncovered an underground Communist organization, arrested all its members, and seized anti-government leaflets.

Japanese supertanker grounds at Singapore

Singapore

A 237,698-ton Japanese supertanker ran aground just south of here Monday, floating a three-mile-wide series of oil slicks toward Singapore's best beaches.

Captain Masaru Harada, master of the grounded Showa Maru, said in a telephone call that about one million gallons of crude oil — almost two percent of the cargo of 237,000 tons — seeped from three damaged tanks when the ship struck. But the oil had almost stopped leaking, he said. There was reportedly no possibility of either an explosion or the ship breaking up.

India praises Moynihan for ambassadorial job

New Delhi

Daniel P. Moynihan ended his 22-month term Monday as ambassador to India with plaudits from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Y. B. Chavan.

Driving back to the U.S. Embassy from a 20-minute farewell call on the Prime Minister, Ambassador Moynihan said: "Our meeting couldn't have been more cordial." He said Mrs. Gandhi described him as "a friend of India."

Mr. Moynihan leaves Tuesday to resume teaching at Harvard. He is being succeeded in New Delhi by former Attorney General William B. Saxbe.

Balloonists fail in launch attempt

Santa Ana, Calif.

Efforts to launch a 40-story balloon failed during a mishap here early Monday, but the two passengers escaped injury after the launch director leaped aboard the gondola and cut it loose from balloons dragging it along the ground.

Inside the gondola were magazine publisher Malcolm Forbes and aerospace scientist Dr. Thomas C. Heinsheimer.

After the gondola had been dragged a few feet by intense ground winds, Jean-Pierre Pommereau jumped on top and pulled an emergency release lever, automatically cutting all balloons loose.

Both passengers praised Mr. Pommereau, saying he "risked his life" to save theirs.

MINI-BRIEFS

Soviet space lab

The Soviet Union's Salyut-4 orbiting laboratory Monday swung further in space into a new orbit which observers in Moscow said indicates preparation for a prolonged flight on board the craft by a team of cosmonauts. It is believed a Soviet crew might be blasted off to link with the station within a few days.

Ford budget

President Ford is expected to send his fiscal 1976 budget to Congress on Feb. 3, well-informed sources in Washington said Monday. The administration would ask Congress to waive a requirement that the budget be submitted within two weeks of the reconvening of Congress, the sources said.

Rhodesia topic

Winding up his consultations with African leaders directly involved in the latest search for a Rhodesia settlement, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan conferred Monday with Tanzanian President Nyerere, according to reports from the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam.

Evnoy assassination?

American diplomat William E. Bennett was killed in an explosion at his home some 240 miles northeast of Saigon, the U.S. Embassy in Saigon announced Monday. Reliable sources said it was suspected that Mr. Bennett had been assassinated.

Communist complaint

Portuguese Communist Party official in Lisbon accused the United States Sunday of "interfering" in Portuguese politics by not issuing a visa to a Communist who wanted to campaign among Portuguese living in America. Officials of other parties were allowed to enter the U.S. to campaign for a spring constitutional assembly election party officials said. Portuguese law allows emigrants to vote in elections.

Bourguiba visit

Tunisian President Bourguiba is expected to visit the U.S. in April, the pro-government Presse de Tunisie newspaper in Tunis said Monday.

★ Panama Canal accord ahead?

Continued from Page 1

erations remain — not the least of which is ratification of the treaty by the United States Congress.

Stiff opposition to any new accord exists in Congress, particularly in the House of Representatives, and it is understood that Panama is particularly anxious to work up a draft treaty that answers some of the objections likely to be raised in Congress.

Step-by-step strategy

This is the reason, a Panama source said, for the Panamanian acceptance of a continuing United States military presence in Panama.

The Panamanian reasoning holds that, while full Panamanian control over the zone and the canal is the ultimate goal, no immediate move in this direction is possible at this time. Therefore, the government feels, an arrangement by which Panama first wins jurisdiction over the zone and gradually gets full control of the canal is the best possible solution.

Trend for decade

Actually, Panama has been moving, in a limited fashion, toward this goal over the past decade. And the Department of State is committed to surrendering much of the power it now wields over the Canal Zone.

The zone is a 500-square-mile enclave in which the United States is permitted, according to the old treaty of 1903, to act "as if it were sovereign."

More than anything else, that wording goes to the heart of Panamanian resentment over the United States presence. Ambassador Bunker is understood to appreciate this point, and much of his effort to work out a new accord is based on this recognition.

For his part, Mr. Tack is aware of the strong opposition to a new accord in the United States Congress and, according to a Panamanian source in Washington, is eager not to ruffle this opposition by demanding full control over the canal or by trying to dislodge the United States military presence.

But neither Panamanian nor United States negotiators are sure that any new treaty can get past Congress — and that is perhaps the biggest remaining question in the whole issue.

Mrs. Wilson writes carol

By Reuter

London Prime Minister Harold Wilson's wife Mary has written a Christmas carol which is to be published next year. Mrs. Wilson wrote the carol in collaboration with composer Ian Kellam.

★ Wilson talks tough to labor

Continued from Page 1

British Leyland, with 160,000 workers, is the largest car firm to ask for government help so far. The list grows every day, from small, once sturdy truckmakers like Ford to financial giants like British Oil.

Gold reserves plunged

Meanwhile, Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves plunged by over \$1 billion during December and stood at \$6,789 million at the end of the month. This was the largest monthly fall ever recorded and reflects the Bank of England's huge support operations during a month in which Arab oil producers insisted on payment from the international oil companies entirely in dollars, instead of partially in sterling.

As stocks of unsold cars mount, Chrysler's British subsidiary has put

4,000 workers on a three-day week, as of this week.

And still the flowers bloom, and householders alarmed by an early cold snap take comfort in an unseasonably mild winter, which lessens pressure on coal and electricity. The weather, of course, might not last. But the radio astronomer, Sir Bernard Lovell, has counted no less than 72 varieties of flowers brightening his Cheshire garden already.

In Northern Ireland, meanwhile, the 12 days of Christmas are over, but the truce still holds — the longest period of peace the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities there have known since armed violence began five years ago. In Britain, despite the bombs of recent months, law and order are still pretty much taken for granted. In Northern Ireland, like Britain beset by joblessness and inflation, peace is still the greatest gift of all.

★ Watergate—not over yet

Continued from Page 1

Appeals to higher courts could drag out the issue for months.

Prosecutors hope the tapes and documents will shed enough new light on unresolved issues to obtain convictions or to establish definitively that no illegal action occurred. Among these issues where investigation as yet has reached no provable conclusion are: Who caused the 18-minute gap in a White House tape? What was the full story behind the back-dated deed for the Nixon income-tax deduction? Was there an innocent or unlawful relationship between IT&T and the Nixon administration? What is the full story behind the two \$50,000 campaign gifts which Nixon friend Charles G. Rebozo apparently received from Howard Hughes?

Probes continue

Thus far, the prosecutor's office has obtained no indictments in any of these areas, indicating that the grand jury (and possibly the prosecutors) is not satisfied wrongdoing has been demonstrated. At the same time the prosecutors have not closed any of these investigations, indicating they are not satisfied that they know the full story.

The prosecutor's office also is working on its final report. Though some have asked that this report outline the full Nixon involvement in Watergate, sources clearly indicate that it will not. The prosecutors are reluctant to write in their report anything they can not prove in court

— and the pardon of the former president prevents that.

The prosecutor's office is expected to take about six months to complete all these activities before disbanding.

Congressional hearings are planned early this year on an omnibus bill by retiring Sen. Sam J. Ervin, aimed at preventing future Watergates. Encompassing nearly all the Senate Watergate committee's recommendations (except campaign-finance changes incorporated in a different proposal), the measure would in part: establish a permanent special prosecutor, require annual financial disclosure by the president and vice-president, and prevent the attorney general and entire Justice Department from engaging in partisan politics.

Coast to coast in six months—aboard a horse

By the Associated Press

Imperial Beach, Calif.

Last June 6 Don Stein left his home in Pennsylvania on horseback. He and his mount arrived at the edge of the Pacific Ocean on New Year's Day.

In the 3,600-mile trip "I learned how to use my head," said Mr. Stein, who called himself a songwriter and a guitar player who was bored with odd jobs.

"I found people are nice, even highway cops," he said. "The highway policemen did not bother me. They were all courteous and helpful."

The Ascent of Man



On Tuesday, January 7, Bronowski's *The Ascent of Man* comes to American television. This enthusiastic survey of human history and accomplishment, made possible by matching grants from The Arthur Vining Davis Foundations and Mobil Oil Corporation, will be presented in a 13-week series meant to intrigue, illuminate, and delight. It will provide a surpassing television experience for those viewers who seek the exceptional. We cordially invite you to tune in.

Tuesday evenings on most PBS stations.
Check TV listings

Mobil

Colleges and universities across the country are offering courses for credit based on watching this series at home. For information call 305-774-1344 (Miami) or 714-452-3446 (San Diego).

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Soviet presence weighs heavily on Czech spirit

In 1968 Moscow sent Soviet military might into Czechoslovakia to halt the Alexander Dubcek government's experiment in liberalized Communist rule. The Soviet presence is still strong in this country, where 6½ years later the general apathy of a benumbed majority exists side by side with the powerful dissent of an ardent few. A Czech journalist now living in the United States comments on the situation.

By Karel Tynsky
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow's presence in Prague since the Soviet-led invasion in 1968 still is visible and, in the eyes of many Czechs, unchangeable. Once again, Czechoslovakia finds itself isolated from the Europe of which it has been a part since the dawn of its history.

It was this Europe whose political ideas Czechoslovakia shared and, during the famous "Prague Spring" of 1968, tried to integrate into a Communist economic and social system. Then the invasion crushed this attempt at "socialism with a human face."

The Soviet presence is apparent today in the large number of troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since 1968 (estimates range from 60,000 to 100,000) and in the top party and government leaders, who are pro-Soviet. But perhaps Moscow's presence is felt most of all in the mood of the people. Many have become apathetic under the occupation, while some continue a low-keyed dissent movement.

In spite of the foreign-imposed isolation and the return to the most rigid brand of authoritarianism in the Soviet orbit, dissident activities have a much larger scope than in the Soviet Union, although they are much less known in the West.

Political hibernation

The flow of "samizdat" literature (writings unofficially circulated from hand to hand) inside the country continues. Not only novelists, but also Czech historians, philosophers, sociologists, and economists purged after 1968 continue their research privately and publish their results by the same samizdat method.

But the overall picture reaching observers in the United States is one of a people lapsed into a state of national and political hibernation.

Cynicism is as widespread as during World War II under the Nazis. But, since there is no expectation of an eventual positive change—as during the war, when German defeat was a foregone conclusion—collaborationism probably is more widespread.

But this does not mean that the occupation regime is sure of its own power. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has lost credit. It is composed of cynical bureaucrats, Army and police officers, senior citizens, and some workers, kept on the rolls (often against their will) to improve its proletarian composition. Half a million members have been expelled in the continuing purges since 1968.

Who, then, supports the present regime? According to one paper prepared by a group of "former" sociologists, active supporters of the occupation regime constitute about 10 to 15 percent of the population.

This group includes:

- Persons involved in the Stalinist crimes after 1948 (party, police, and prison officials) who fear that if things get too liberal again (as in 1968) they would have to account both for their new and their old crimes;

- Paid party bureaucrats, usually unskilled, who are being rewarded generously for their total loyalty;

- Old-age pensioners, who devoted their whole lives to communism and who do not want to admit they were deceived;

- Careerists and parasites who would serve any regime;

- And a small handful of fanatic extremists, closer to the Maoist brand of communism, who, under pressure of the occupation reality, are clinging to the only permissible fountain of wisdom, the Soviet Union.

About 70 percent, according to the sociologists, are passive and deliberately apolitical. They seek self-fulfillment in material goods: a house in the country, perhaps a car, better consumer goods, a full education for the children (possible only if the parents are politically "reliable"), and the distractions of sports and light entertainment.

Good feelings vanished

According to the underground researchers, it is hard to say what the silent majority thinks and wants. They note, however, some alarming trends: rising chauvinistic nationalism based on violent hatred of the Russians and strong right-wing, anti-Communist sentiments. Thus the Czechs' traditional good feelings toward the Russians vanished with the entry of Soviet troops in August, 1968, and a nation that in its vast majority favored socialism, albeit "with a human face," has turned against socialism in any form.

Active dissidents constitute 15 to 20 percent of the population, a percentage much larger than in Russia. These are mostly intellectuals but also former party workers, military men, and civil servants, the idealist founders of the Communist system purged for their attitudes during the Prague Spring. They think any active resistance is impossible.

"This is why they are silent," says the sociologists' report. "But it is an ominous silence. These people watch the political developments in the country and in the world very closely and just wait for their opportunity."

A few thousand have the courage to act on their convictions. They type and retype the samizdat literature, distribute leaflets, sign and circulate petitions on behalf of political prisoners, and translate prohibited foreign literature.

Detente, continuously discussed in the underground publications, generally is viewed with skepticism. It is thought that the Soviets want the various European conferences to confirm the status quo, namely the existence of rigid Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

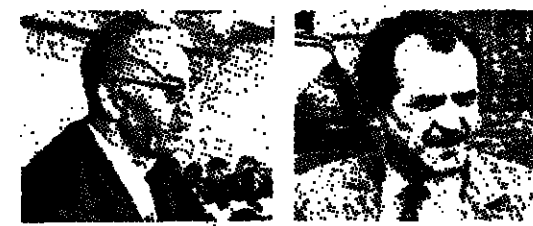
But some positive effects of detente also are noted. The much milder form political repression has taken after 1968 is directly ascribed to the Soviet concern about its image in the West, precisely because of the Geneva and Vienna negotiations (about European security and troop reductions).

Wishful thinking

Hope often is expressed that these negotiations will lead to an eventual withdrawal of Soviet troops, and wishful thinking often sees them depart from at least the Western parts of Czechoslovakia. But Slovak settlers are crowding into some underpopulated areas in the former Bohemian Sudetenland, and in the long run, the speculations go, Slovakia might become part of the Soviet Union proper.

Not only anti-Russian but also anti-Slovak feeling is running high among Czechs. It is more serious than the traditional Czech attitude toward the "backward" and "uncultured" Slovaks. Aversion is caused by Slovaks governing the Czechs: The two most

disliked and most powerful politicians, Gustav Husak and Vasil Bilak, are Slovaks. Mr. Husak, as First Secretary, is despised because he switched loyalty from the Dubcek reformers of 1968 to the Russians; Mr. Bilak



Husak

Bilak

was one of the original Soviet agents designated to take over after the invasion in 1968 and is in charge of the police, the Army, and foreign affairs in the party secretariat.

Samizdat publications contain many items about arrests and trials. Though sentences are less harsh than at the height of Stalinism, the pretenses for police repression are no less flimsy, and, once a person is arrested and put on trial, there is no escape from a guilty verdict; the party, not the country, makes the decisions, as in the past. The right to counsel is virtually abrogated, and there is no habeas corpus.

Verdicts often verge on the ridiculous: Prof. Karel Kriz, purged from the faculty of the Brno Technical University, later earned a living by traveling the countryside and buying up rabbit hides from farmers for a state farming concern. He used to inform villagers of his arrival dates with posters that he signed "Prof. Karel Kriz, PhD."

An Austrian television team that was doing a travelogue on Czechoslovakia, used these posters in its program. Even though this was done without the knowledge or permission of Professor Kriz, the Czech Government arrested him on the charge of "harming state interests abroad" and he was sentenced to three years in prison. This case is presented as typical; there are hundreds of such trials all over the country, though better-known dissidents are spared.

The number of persecuted intellectuals is much greater than at the height of Czech Stalinism 20 years ago. All writers of any skill and reputation are silenced. There has been no new novel worth mentioning since 1969. The famous Czechoslovak film wave is a thing of the past.

Six and one-half years after the Russian intervention repression is getting worse, and nobody seems to cherish hopes for liberalization.



By a staff cartographer

Soviet-led tanks rattle into Prague—August, 1968

Keystone



On a Prague streetcar

By William Mares

6½ years later—still waiting

A peaceful dialogue between enemies

Between Enemies: A Compassionate Dialogue Between an Israeli and an Arab, by Amos Elon and Sana Hassan. New York: Random House. \$5.95.

By George Ivan Smith

A war or famine can take a million lives and although any reader of such news naturally relates to it with deep sympathy, it is almost impossible to comprehend the tragedy unless some personal involvement reduces the vast dimensions of the event into individual human terms.

In that sense this book does more to expose the complexity, the sadness,

Books

the waste, and the wilderness of the Middle East, than tomes written by political scientists outside the region or fiery debates in the United Nations. With simple poignance it reveals the extent to which so-called "enemies" have been influenced by their own propaganda and led into needless conflict.

This book distills the impersonal drama of political group action into the essence of individual expression by two highly intelligent people who happen to have been born and conditioned on different sides of the firing line.

Amos Elon is an Israeli author who fought in two wars against Arabs. Sana Hassan is a young Egyptian scholar and writer, daughter of a former Egyptian Ambassador to the UN and the United States. Each had noted in the writings of the other certain elements of understanding and a desire to seek to know more of the truth about the motives and acts of "the enemy."

They met in Boston and began this published dialogue, which illustrates that behind the political postures of states in the region and of the sometimes dangerous interest of superpowers, there is human fear and misunderstanding that lead to hatred, vengeance, and violence. For decades the region has been supercharged with passions so fierce that one must be exposed personally to the situation

among the peoples themselves to comprehend it satisfactorily.

The dialogue unfolds layer after layer of misunderstanding that has occurred and caused conflict. The Jews saw their return to the homeland as an historic right, indeed a religious imperative. Palestinian Arabs saw it as an invasion when waves of Jews, far beyond the quota provided by the Mandate, were driven by Nazi savagery to seek refuge in Palestine.

Two world wars

It becomes clear that the present highly charged and dangerous situation results from the pattern of history starting at World War I and not from longer traditional hatreds. Arabs and Jews both have Semitic origins. In religious terms Jews and Arabs have more in common than either has with Christians. Before the fear of Zionist expansion, Arab states or communities were hosts and partners with large communities of Jews.

Yet the two world wars and their consequences have not simply divided the peoples but delivered them into

states of mind in which truth is seldom sought, let alone found.

The book brings admissions and recognitions of mistaken policies on both sides. Indeed one must recall that before recent acts of violence by Arabs it was Jewish extremists like the Stern Gang, and the Irgun that hanged British soldiers and assassinated UN mediator Count Bernadotte. They were desperate to win a boot-hold for those of their people so terribly persecuted in Nazi Germany, but the use of violence to win political aims has a way of spreading.

The Arabs also used violence under their "territorial imperative." The creation of Israel led them to war, to defeats, the loss of even more of Palestine, and the exodus of about a million Arab refugees who live in squalid camps and on the crumbs of international charity. Their children have been born to gaze at their lost homeland and taught to hate "the enemy" who is there.

Perhaps frank dialogue, such as this book depicts, can lessen the tension. These two people are constantly surprised by facts that are

new to them, the depth of divisions in Israel and in the Arab world, the bewildering variety of political parties in Israel and the conflicting aims of some Arab states.

Palestinians the key

Similar dialogues are taking place behind closed doors, mainly in universities, but here we have at least one Arab and one Israeli with the courage and intellectual integrity to argue the case publicly and fairly. From them, and from recent events, one gathers that the case for the Palestinian Arab and his homeland now is the central issue.

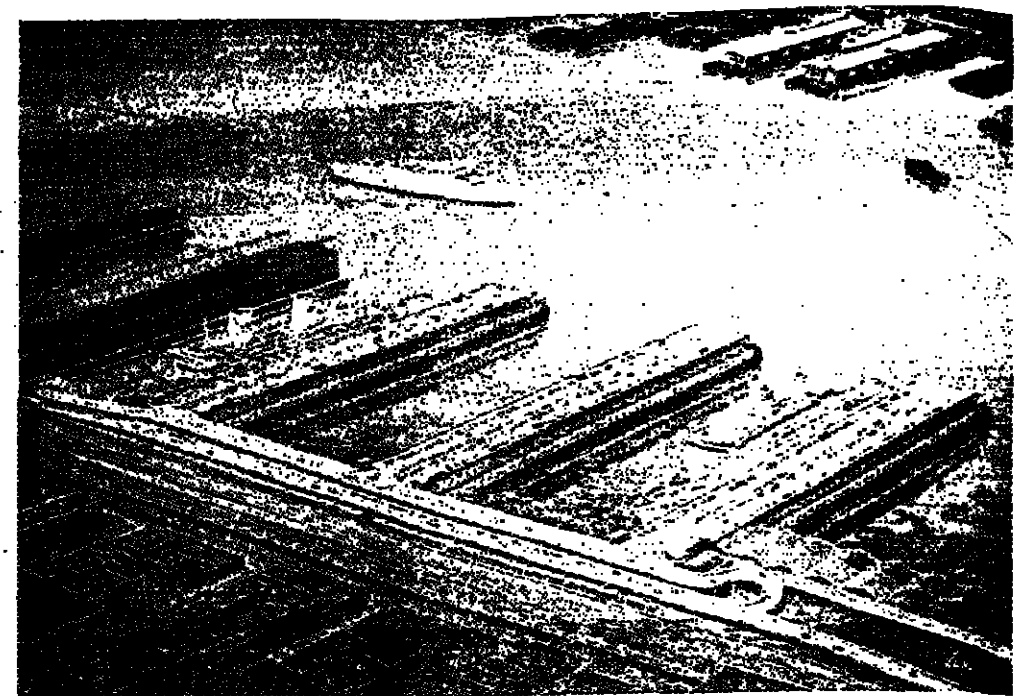
Solving it may depend on the pooled resources and talents of Arabs and Jews who virtually cradled a major part of civilization. But the authors fear that it may take yet another generation to forget the past and to learn to live in peace. Will events, or the superpowers, grant us all that time?

George Ivan Smith was a long-time senior official in the United Nations.

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Artist's rendering of New York's ship terminal

New pier eases cruise crunch

By Louis Chapin
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

New York
When does a cruise be-
come a crunch? For New
Yorkers, it used to be at
the moment when you
were more or less dumped
onto a bleak-looking pier to
negotiate the long pursuit
of your luggage, a customs
inspector, a porter, Uncle
Fred (who bravely volun-
teered to meet you), and
eventually a taxi.
But now, after eight
years of development in-
itiated by former Mayor
John V. Lindsay, the
crunch is all but gone. The
Port Authority of New
York and New Jersey is
putting the finishing
touches on a \$40 million
passenger ship terminal
that is designed to let you
cruise right through, com-
ing or going.
At least that was my
impression of the new ter-
minal (where West 45th

as I watched Bermuda-
bronzed passengers step
off the "Sea Ventures"
(Flagship Cruises) down
an electrically operated
gangway into a tile-
floored, glass-walled,
baffle-lighted passenger
hall.

Tables for inspection
There are places to sit,
places to find luggage,
and tables to which it may then
be trundled for customs
inspection. There are also
blue-suited attendants who
have nothing to do but to
help you - maybe to find
Uncle Fred.

Each of the three ter-
minal areas is flanked by two
berths. New York's pro-
jected convention center is
planned for just a few
blocks farther south. On the
street level is a service
area for loading supplies,
cargo, and crew. Overhead
are three parking areas
with a total capacity of
1,000 cars.
The three terminals are

connected by roadways on
all three levels. Those
meeting you can drive
down 12th Avenue, swing
up by way of ramps to the
top level road, and park in
the area nearest your ar-
rival berth. Then they can
take an escalator down and
wait to meet you in the
visitors' lounge, a balco-
nied area with plenty of
seating, a snack bar, and
such passenger services as
car and limousine rentals,
money exchange, and bag-
gage express.

Large curb area
In due course they can
escalate up and bring the
car down to the middle-
level road - with many
times the curb area of the
old pier - and load you
aboard.
Those seeing you off can
share with you the run of
the whole passenger area
- including a promenade
at the end looking over the
river. They will pay a
dollar visitor's fee.

Travel



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financial



By a staff photographer

For some, those monthly house obligations are getting harder to meet

Late mortgage payments increasing

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Small but growing numbers of U.S. homeowners are having trouble making their mortgage payments on time, as the recession's ripples spread.

The rise in late payments is "not a dangerous trend yet," says Mark Winter, assistant vice-president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations. But the number of late payers is expected to grow in coming months unless there is an unexpected sharp and rapid recovery in the economy, housing and mortgage industry sources say.

The coming months "will bring a rise in the 90-day delinquency rate," the Mortgage Bankers Association predicts.

And since mortgage lenders ultimately foreclose on those who stop making mortgage payments for any appreciable period, the foreclosure rate is also expected to climb in the coming months.

Statistics delayed

Because there is a time lag between nonpayment and the institution of mortgage foreclosure proceedings, the latest statistics released by the Mortgage Bankers Association show foreclosures holding steady at 0.22 percent of all mortgages during the July-September, 1974, period.

Federal mortgage officials think many people are making a special effort to avoid being late on their mortgage payments.

The number of homeowners who have defaulted on Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured mortgages is down about 8 percent since 1973, says Don Hall, a Housing and Urban Development Department spokesman. By FHA standards individuals default on mortgages when they fall three months behind on their payments.

IRS keeps tabs on quiz shows

By the Associated Press

Washington
Among viewers of television quiz shows these days may be an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) agent.

The IRS agent's interest is not in entertainment, but to make sure the government gets its tax share of the prizes.

When it comes time for the quiz-show winner to pay taxes, the IRS may check to make sure that the winnings were declared. If not, the taxpayer may be invited to talk about it.

Merchandise, too

The IRS is not interested in just money prizes. It expects taxpayers to declare as income the value of any merchandise prizes, such as an automobile or refrigerator.

The growing number of official state lotteries and the new popularity of television quiz shows has prompted queries to the IRS about how prize winnings should be handled.

Money won as a prize is treated the same as any other income for tax purposes.

Figuring tax due

For example, a person with \$15,000 gross income and three dependents and who claims the standard deduction on a joint tax return would end up paying a tax of \$220 on a \$1,000 prize.

The tax on the first \$15,000 on income would amount to \$1,620. The \$1,000 prize would be treated as additional income, increasing the tax due to \$2,040.

While some outside government say the reason for the decline is a reduction in FHA insuring activity, HUD's explanation is that "people are making their mortgage payments first" because they are aware that they "can't buy again without paying a lot more."

According to HUD spokesman Hall some individuals are even borrowing so they can make mortgage payments.

Nevertheless HUD still owns more than 75,000 homes as a result of foreclosures on FHA insured mortgages. The cost of carrying that inventory is \$450,263 a day, government statistics show.

And the government expects the foreclosure rate on federally insured housing to climb as a result of the nation's economic problems.

It takes "at least a year" for foreclosure statistics to reflect individual payment problems, Mr. Hall says. Some lenders give homeowners up to six months to catch up on back mortgage payments. Foreclosure proceedings can take another six months, he says.

The number of individuals who have fallen behind on their mortgage payments was up slightly in the July-September period of 1974, according to recent Mortgage Bankers Association statistics.

Delinquencies rise

Altogether 4.23 percent of all home mortgage holders were behind in their payments in the third quarter of 1974, the association reports. That was a 0.22 percent increase over the previous quarter.

The steps mortgage lenders take to help those behind on their payments vary widely. The U.S. League of Savings Associations reports some local S & L's are extending their normal non-payment grace period or lengthening the term of some mortgages to lower monthly payments.

But in California, where the na-

tion's largest S & L's are located, special late-payment concessions are "not a statewide trend," says Dean Cannon, California Savings and Loan League executive vice-president.

And even in Michigan where there are many auto workers who have been laid off, S & L's are not offering concessions on a statewide basis, says Gary Woodbury Michigan Savings & Loan League vice-president. Late-payment problems are not yet widespread despite the auto layoffs, he says.

Croatia upgrades its industry

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
"Our goal," said the director of one of Croatia's major chemical plants, "is to bring our industry up to the best world standards."

It was a theme heard time and again on a recent inspection tour of industry in this western republic of Yugoslavia.

A major aim evidently is to gain control of the energy crisis that has gripped all of Yugoslavia but has hit hardest here in Croatia — one of the country's two most industrialized and generally forward-moving regions.

Large sums of money have been set aside in Croatia for an ambitious fuel program for the second half of the 1970's and as a longer-term goal, to have the whole area provided with nuclear energy by the end of the century.

Immediate plans include a nuclear power plant purchased from the United States. Croatia will share the plant with its neighbor Slovenia. In addition to a big stake in the \$400 million project to pipe Arab oil from the Croatian port of Sisak.

Work on the foundations of the nuclear plant has begun. Oil, according to conservative estimates, should start flowing through the Adria pipeline by 1978. A power plant now under construction on the Drava River with

Hungary is due for completion by summer.

A key element in all this development is Western technology, which factories all over Croatia are making vigorous efforts to secure to upgrade efficiency and quality.

There is a parallel drive for joint capital investment ventures with Western countries.

The original provisions for foreign equity have been modified several times to make the idea more attractive to Western partners. In law, however, the foreign investor is still not only debarred from anything savoring too much of "co-ownership" but is as much under the control of the workers' councils as the enterprise managements themselves.

Thus, in some five years, only \$150 million in foreign money has been invested, the bulk of it, moreover covering licenses, "know-how," and various forms of production cooperation rather than actual joint equity ventures. "Foreign partners," the authoritative Yugoslav weekly *Komunist* conceded recently, "are [still] very cautious about investing in our working organizations."

Enterprise managements here are frankly aware of the reasons for this reserve and go to great lengths to demonstrate in practice that self-management does not have to be the obstacle it might seem.

They are frequently reminded by

the politicians that their foreign partnerships must strictly observe the "self-managing rights of the workers." The managers conform to this but clearly are just as intent on efficiency and making things work.

The director of the Chromos chemical plant said that the West German Hemische Werke Huels was so satisfied with initial results of a two-year joint venture in production of ethoxylates that the investment is being enlarged this year.

He told how those was being done. In effect, he said, the plant is run by a four-man operational board — two from each company — after the yearly plan has been outlined to and accepted by the workers' councils and other self-management bodies. After that, the board is in control. If there is disagreement on the board, the issue goes to "arbitration" between the two managements.

He cited harmonious working with an older partner, a Danish ship varnishing company. The Huels partnership, he said, had fully automated his plant and already brought it to world levels. Doubts about a foreign partner's access to the whole program were removed by making the plant fully open to outside technological inspection at all points.

Second of three articles. Next: the Croatian political scene.



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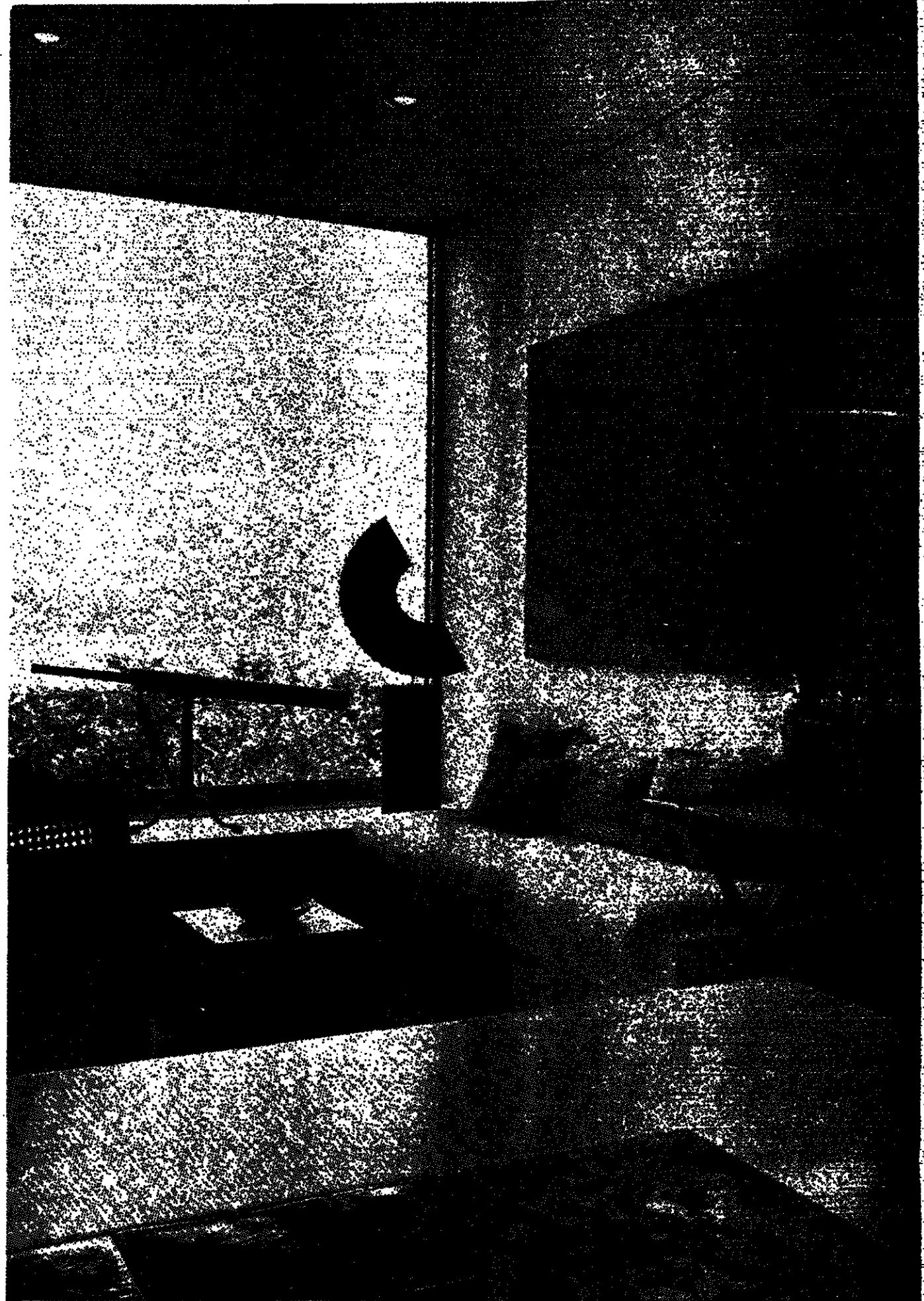
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home



Add a room

A window wall overlooks the garden beyond the 10-by-15-foot room, left, that Mary and Robert Fitzpatrick added on to their 15-year-old home. French-style chairs and a Parsons table were purchased unfinished; the table was then lacquered and topped with a movable arrangement of Portuguese tiles. A clear plastic etagere in the corner displays plants and treasures, and three spotlights on a ceiling track light a wall of posters. At the opposite end of the room, right, a window wall looks out on a view of the Hudson River. The built-in seating banquette has a mirror base which reflects the white ceramic tile floor, and hides a storage interior. Colorful pillows are used on the textured cotton covered seating.



Photos by Robert Fitzpatrick

Room with two views reflects interests of couple who built it

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Adding a room to the house is an American dream. And the planning and building thereof has become an important American pastime.

Everyone seems to need more space — for hobbies, for entertaining, for expansion generally.

Mary and Robert Fitzpatrick had the know-how and the courage to tackle the addition of a 10-by-15 foot room themselves. Their barn-shaped home of board and batten construction, which they had designed and built 15 years ago, suddenly seemed too small. They wanted a better view of the Hudson River, a sunny, airy "garden" room (or "river room" as they sometimes call it) where they could eat lunch the year round, entertain friends at buffet suppers in the evening, hang an ever-changing gallery of their own and others' works of art.

A studio wanted

They wanted a studio where Bob could "sculpt," and set up his easel

and paint, and where both he and Mary could see clients for their local freelance work. He is an architect on the Manhattan staff of Harris and Abramowitz; she an interior designer who has worked on the staffs of leading magazines.

The two were equipped in every way to do it themselves, and the results of their efforts are shown here. He designed the room with window walls at two ends. One see-through wall overlooks the river, the opposite glass wall overlooks the garden. The one solid outside wall shuts out the view of near neighbors and gives a feeling of privacy.

From concrete to collage

Mary did the felt-and-burlap collage shown here, hanging over the banquette, and she helped with everything from mixing the cement for the foundation of the added-on room to arranging the Portuguese tiles on the square white Parsons table. They purchased the table unfinished and lacquered it themselves.

The Fitzpatricks together do their own picture and poster framing,

using the metal section frames, which never cost more than \$10 or \$12 per picture. They collect posters on their travels, and for a cost of \$4 or \$5 each they have assembled the interesting collection shown here. They change the wall frequently, hanging new posters and new paintings from time to time. The rough white plaster walls make a perfect background for their "gallery" and the concealed picture molding on two walls makes hanging easy and practical.

Permanent lighting

The couple light their art wall with a special track light in the ceiling which has three adjustable spotlights. They permanently installed their track lighting, but today the lengths of electrified track can be self-installed and plugged into ordinary outlets. You can buy as much track or as many flexible spotlights as you desire. They are great for illuminating art works and plants, as well as for brightening kitchens and workshops, supplementing overall room lighting, or providing special lighting effects for entertaining. The units are made by various companies and are avail-

able through lamp and department stores. For a rough idea of price, four feet of track and three lamp holders runs about \$70.

Mirrors for space

The built-in banquette for seating is "floated" over a storage base that the Fitzpatricks covered with mirror paneling in order to make the room look more spacious. The mirror base is a neat little decorating trick. It doesn't stop the eye and it lessens the feeling of bulk.

The white ceramic tile floor also contributes to the room's overall sense of space and country airiness.

The white cubes and tall pedestals

as well as the window ledges are used for displaying sculpture and treasured antiques.

The four reproduction French chairs around the modern Parsons table were purchased unfinished for under \$100 each. They have not been finished, the owners preferring the natural look and feel of raw wood frames.

Mary calls her arrangement of Portuguese tiles on the table a "plateau" and she claims anyone can take a favored collection of tiles and attain a similar effect. She merely had a shallow plywood tray built, with a molding railing to hold the tiles in place. The tiles are set in loosely and

can be taken out for cleaning. The entire arrangement can be easily removed from the table at any time.

Bob Fitzpatrick did the actual room construction himself. It took all his spare time for five months. He would, he says now, never do it again; but he looks with deep pride and satisfaction upon his accomplishment. His materials cost less than \$3,000 year before last. He reckons a builder would have charged him from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the job.

This multipurpose addition won an honorable mention award for Mary Fitzpatrick in one of S. M. Hexter's national "Interior of the Year" competitions.

How to make the most of family's food budget

Making the most of every penny in the family food budget is, according to nutritionist Margaret Happel, former food editor of *Ladies' Home Journal*, a three-step process: precise planning, intelligent shopping, and inventive use and re-use of every last morsel.

To help stretch the budget and still have nutritious, flavorful meals, Mrs. Happel offers these tips:

Plan menus ahead and stick closely to a shopping list.

Base your week's menus on the supermarket specials (after having compared the specials advertised by

the store nearest you with those still within a convenient radius).

Never shop when you're hungry. Giant sizes are no economy if you and your life-style don't require them.

Certain "convenience" foods are less expensive than if you bought the fresh version or started from scratch.

Carve meat yourself

Buy the larger cut of meat or the whole chicken and do your own carving.

Always shop with price per serving, as well as price per pound, in mind.

Make friends with your market's produce people and butchers. They

can save you costly mistakes and provide you with invaluable guidance.

Don't merely look at eye-height supermarket shelves. Bargains may be found on the upper and lower shelves.

Save baked goods' shopping for last. You could easily stock up here and find yourself with no money for fruits, vegetables, cereals, meats, and milk you need for well-balanced and tasty meals.

Pay cash. It makes you think more about what you spend.

The easiest — and perhaps most obvious — way to cut food costs is to cut the size of portions served.

Use oven economically

Take advantage of oven heat by cooking several meals or dishes simultaneously — this will save time and reduce energy costs.

Learn to cook, creatively. Casseroles, main-course soups, and imaginative vegetable melanges are tasty and economical.

Develop various ways to use "left-overs."

Don't be tempted by the racks and displays of impulse items stacked in the checkout counter area of the market. Most often they are not necessary in your meal planning.

Be aware that many of the biggest profitmakers in the supermarket are health and beauty aids and other nonfood items — panty hose, pots, pans, etc. One-stop shopping is convenient, but convenience can be costly.

When buying furniture— inches count

Never trust your eye or your memory in shopping for furniture. Next to your checkbook, a tape measure is the most useful and important item you can carry.

That is rule No. 1 for learning how to live happily ever after with home furnishings purchases. A tape measure will tell you instantly whether a sofa, a cabinet, or a lurch exceeds the width and the height of the place where you intend to put it.

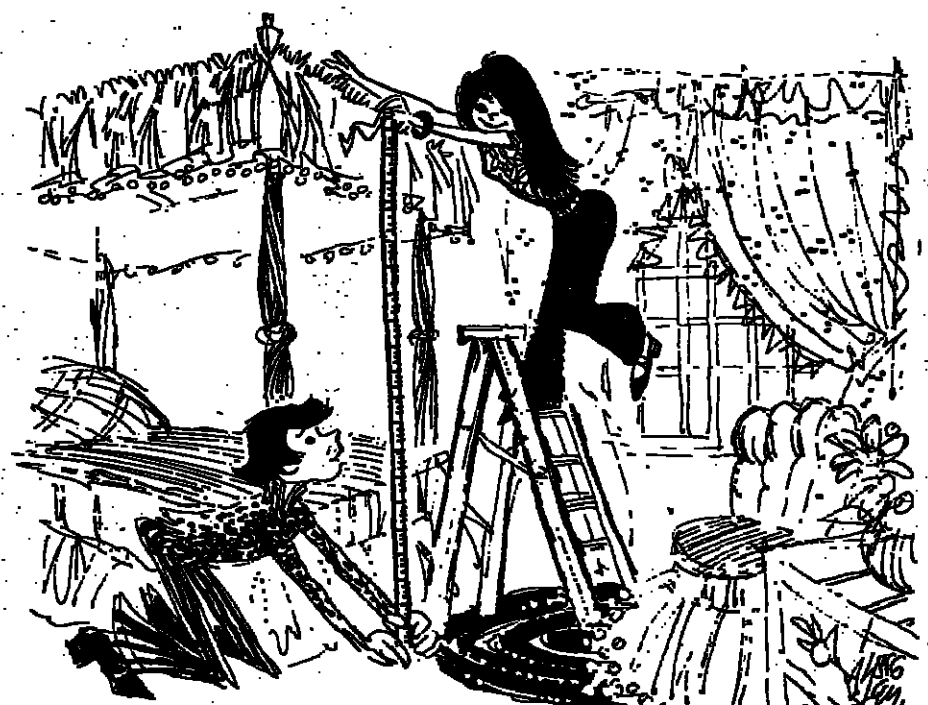
Jan Brown, in her guide called "Buy It Right," has a topic called: Measurements and How to Take Them.

Too often people rush out, buy new furniture with little or no decorating plan in mind, and then wonder why the room "just doesn't look right." Many a sofa, chest, or king-size bed has been returned because it was too large to get through a door or around a sharp turn.

Taking exact measurements and making a floor plan before going out to buy is probably the least interesting — but a very necessary — part of successful home furnishing. Here is how to proceed:

1. Measuring the room: Sizes must be noted in inches. Don't use blueprints or floor plan dimensions supplied by builders or apartment house personnel. Always take your own room measurements.

2. Never take measurements with a cloth tape measure. Use a folding ruler or metal tape measure to insure accuracy.



3. When measuring, begin in one corner of the room and measure clockwise. Take precise measurements of all walls, doors, windows, registers, etc. and accurately record them in inches on room sketch. Measure the wall space up to the door and window frame, and down from ceiling to window and door frames.

Will it fit?

Will new furniture pieces fit? Taking measurements and making a floor plan enable you to decide what pieces you will need and where they will fit. Consider whether you can get large pieces to the place you want them. Carefully measure to determine if large pieces (like sofas,

breakfronts, pianos, etc.) can actually be brought into the house or apartment through existing doors, elevators, stairs, and hallways.

Suggested Minimum Spacing for Good Mobility:

15 inches between coffee table and chair or sofa.

30-inch minimum between two pieces of furniture or between furniture and wall (allow extra for kitchen traffic).

36-inch minimum between chest (buffet or similar item) and any other piece of furniture — to allow for opening drawers.

30-to-60-inch area to allow for moving a kitchen or dining room chair; also adequate walking space between a table and wall.

M.H.

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The illimitable adventure

What motivates man to great adventures? I wonder how accurately these motives can be analyzed, even by the participants themselves. When I think of my own flights in the early years of aviation, I realize that my motives were as obvious, as subtle, and as intertwined as the waves on oceans I flew over. But I can say quite definitely that they sprang more from intuition than from rationality, and that the love of flying outweighed practical purposes — important as the latter often were.

Then, as the art of flying transposed to a science, I found my interest in airplanes decreasing. Rationally I welcomed the advances that came with self-starters, closed cockpits, radio and automatic pilots. Intuitively I felt revolted by them, for they upset the balance between intellect and senses that had made my profession such a joy. And so, as intuition had led me into aviation in the first place, it led me back to an early boyhood interest, the contemplation of life.

As wings and propellers once limited man to earth's thicker atmosphere, scientifically established principles now seem to limit him to the space-territory of the minor stars he orbits. We are blocked by lack of time as we were once blocked by lack of air. Mars and Venus may mark dead ends for spaceship travel, unless we break through physical laws and construct still-more-advanced vehicles.

But by establishing these new planetary "dead ends," are we cracking open the entrance to another era, as aviation cracked open that of astronautics — one that will surpass the era of science as the era of science surpassed that of religious superstition? Following the paths of science, we become constantly more aware of mysteries beyond scientific reach. In these vaguely apprehended axioms, I think the great adventures of the future lie — in voyages inconceivable by our 20th century rationality — beyond the solar system, through distant galaxies, possible through peripheries untouched by time and space.

I believe early entrance to this era can be attained by the application of

our scientific knowledge not to life's mechanical vehicles but to the essence of life itself: to the infinite and infinitely evolving qualities that have resulted in the awareness, shape and character of man. I believe this application is necessary to the very survival of mankind.

That is why I have turned my attention from technological progress to life, from the civilized to the wild. In wildness there is a lens to the past, to the present and to the future, offered to us for the looking — a direction, a successful selection, an awareness of values that confronts us with the need for and the means of our salvation. Let us never forget that wildness has developed life, including the human species. By comparison, our own accomplishments are trivial.

If we can combine our knowledge of science with the wisdom of wildness, if we can nurture civilization through roots in the primitive, man's potentialities appear to be unbounded. Through his evolving awareness, and his awareness of that awareness, he can merge with the miraculous — to which we can attach what better name than "God"? And in this merging, as long sensed by intuition but still only vaguely perceived by rationality, experience may travel without need for accompanying life.

Will we then find life to be only a stage, though an essential one, in a cosmic evolution of which our evolving awareness is beginning to become aware? Will we discover that only without spaceships can we reach the galaxies; that only without cyclotrons can we know the interior of atoms? To venture beyond the fantastic accomplishments of this physically fantastic age, sensory perception must combine with the extrasensory, and I suspect that the two will prove to be different faces of each other. I believe it is through sensing and thinking about such concepts that great adventures of the future will be found.

Excerpted from "A Letter from Lindbergh," ©1969 by Charles A. Lindbergh.

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In that room

When I laugh in that room
Walls move about,
And when I continue the watersprites' dance
The ceiling turns into the sky.
When I laugh in that room
The flame in the oil lamp blossoms.
When I seize the arms of the doll
The colors in carpets come live and dance.
Then I see the truth
Of our inner selves.
Of our flesh and bones.

Svetlana Hristova
Translated by Eugene Prostop and
Elisavietta Ritchie from the Macedonian

Untitled

At the first hint,
Even the stars begin to retreat
The long solitude diminishes,
As the first sounds begin to fill the air
Now more rapidly it comes — almost upon us
Then with all the magnitude the heavens can provide
It rises,
And the day is born.

John Carl Steinwachs Sr.

A dimension of awareness

This splendid head of the great Indian missionary Bodhidharma is a detail of a scroll nearly three feet long showing the master "Crossing the Yangtze on a Reed." Done by an anonymous artist in the 14th century it is a fine example of what can be done in the way of imaginative portraiture with a few strong, sure strokes of the brush, and using the rich expressive medium of Chinese ink.

Bodhidharma is depicted with his characteristic fierce and staring eyes and the long earlobes indicative of spirituality according to Buddhist iconography. But his appearance is secondary compared to the aura of concentration which the artist has managed to convey. The First Patriarch, as he came to be called, is clearly absorbed in a dimension of consciousness which is enabling him to cross the mighty river on a slender reed, burly figure though he is. This feat was a favorite subject for those artists who dealt with Buddhist themes and was emphatically worth recording.

Bodhidharma was an Indian Prince who, went to China early in the 6th century in order to make known the doctrines of Ch'an Buddh-

ism (or Zen, as the Japanese have it). Landing in Canton he went north to Nanjing to call on the Emperor Wu-ti of the Liang Dynasty, a renowned patron of Buddhism who had lavished alms upon temples and monasteries. Wu-ti asked his priestly visitor, in the course of a famous conversation, if he had not in this way acquired Merit, but Bodhidharma replied that he had not, as True Merit consists in "the obliteration of Matter through Absolute Knowledge."

The Emperor did not take this in good part, and it was after this that Bodhidharma crossed the river on his reed. Withdrawing to a country temple he sat down and stared at a wall for nine silent years, wrapped in meditation. Then, attracting many disciples, he established the sect which teaches the value of meditation, denies the personality of the Buddha, and expounds the unreality of the physical world. His influence became incalculable, continuing to this day. This picture, painted eight centuries after the event gives us a strong hint of what lies behind the theme — it is a great work, worthy of so formidable a subject.

Enid Saunders Candlin

Study room, library

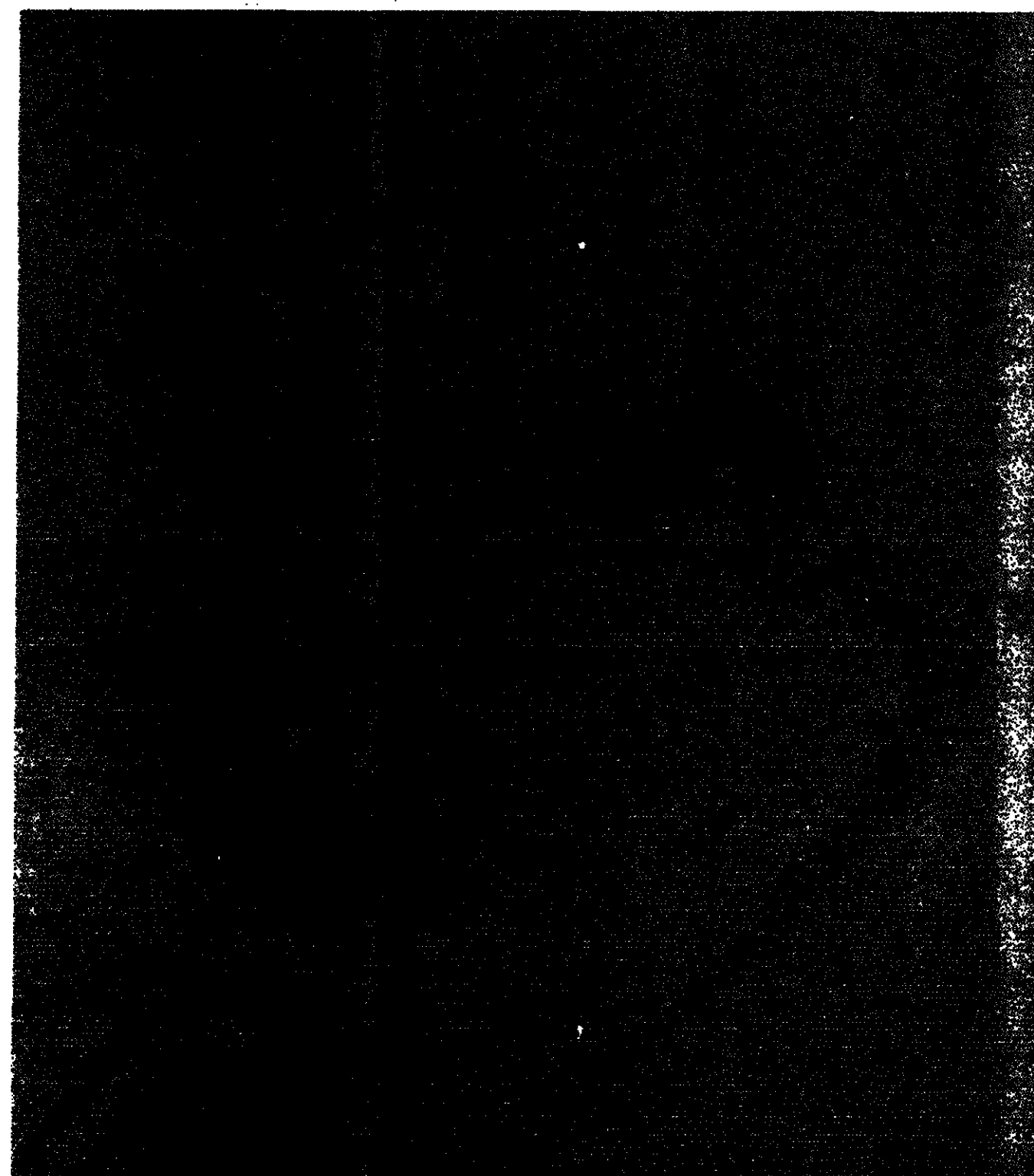
Under the glittering chandelier
that hangs from the far ceiling
you will feel pouring down
the torrent and the passion
of the light almost too bright to bear,
and you are there with the old book
opened on the table before you
as Ajax strides out from his tent
and sees about him the walls
risen round Troy afire, and on
the swirling plains the golden warriors
amid the bronze and noises clash . . .

Oliver Hale

The tender hold

This is the way the wild birds fly,
this is the beat of it.
And this the course that the singing takes,
the untamed sweet of it.
O soar and sound! Just barely held
to earth, by love of it.

Doris Peel



Detail of Bodhidharma Crossing the Yangtze on a Reed: 14th-century Chinese hanging scroll, artist unknown

Courtesy of the Asia House Gallery, New York

The Monitor's daily religious article

Freedom from fatigue

"Perk up, friend, you're beginning to wilt!" How often we seem to need such reminders!

A busy day at the office, or at home with children running here and there. The house to clean and countless errands to run. Or maybe a long trip by plane and maladjustments to face due to time changes and climatic differences. All these activities would seem to wear us out, drain us of our energy, limit our stamina.

But man, the spiritual expression of God, is never weary. This is our real being, and we do not have to be governed by our bodies. The material sense of body often includes exhaustion and fatigue. But our real spiritual being or identity does not. We need to emulate Paul who said, "I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection."

Each of us can gain dominion over our physical bodies. Students of Christian Science learn that since man is spiritual and not material, he is governed only

by God, divine Spirit, Truth, and Love, and not by material so-called laws or beliefs.

God is the source of man's entire activity. Spiritual man is not dependent on the physical. And because our real being is in God, we can carry on with whatever is our duty to do in spite of lack of sleep or some self-imposed material barrier.

Man is naturally energetic and strong. He has these qualities from God, by reflection.

Like Christ Jesus, who acknowledged and proved God's omnipotence and omnipresence, each of us can be fresh and poised at all times. We can think clearly and intelligently and do whatever we have to do with confidence, spontaneity, and joy.

If we feel worn out physically or mentally, we can turn to God for strength and reassurance. When we grow in the understanding that matter, in reality, has no intelligence and has no power over us, we can claim our

God-given dominion. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, remarks: "If it were not for what the human mind says of the body, the body, like the inanimate wheel, would never be weary. The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

As we understand that God is All and that His strength can never be depleted or limited, we find our own energy. Because we know we are by reflection God's expression, we are refreshed, revitalized. Our power of concentration, receptivity, and retention is restored. The mental cobwebs are swept away, our pace quickens, and our reactions improve. We "shall run, and not be weary . . . walk, and not faint."

¹ Corinthians 9:27; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 218; Isaiah 40:31.

[Somewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Usually once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.]

[This is a Portuguese translation of today's religious article]

Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página
(As traduções em português são publicadas geralmente duas vezes por mês)

Liberte-se do cansaço

"Anime-se, amigo, você está perdendo as forças!" Oh quantas vezes precisamos desse lembrete!

Um dia cheio no escritório ou em casa com as crianças correndo de um lado para o outro. A casa para limpar e inúmeras caminhadas a serem feitas. Ou talvez uma longa viagem de avião com contratempos à vista devido a mudanças de horários e diferenças climáticas. Todas essas atividades parecem nos cansar, esgotar as energias, limitar a resistência.

Mas o homem, a expressão espiritual de Deus, nunca está cansado. O nosso ser real é este e não precisamos ser governados por nossos corpos. O sentido material do corpo é que seguidamente inclui exaustão e fadiga. Porém o nosso ser ou identidade real é espiritual, não as incluí. Precisamos tentar igualar-nos a Paulo, que disse: "Eu mantenho meu corpo sob controle e o levo à submissão."

Cada um de nós pode obter domínio sobre seu corpo físico. Os estudantes de Ciência Cristã aprendem que, como o homem é espiritual e não material, ele é governado somente por Deus, o Espírito, a Verdade e o Amor divinos, e não pelas assim chamadas leis ou crenças materiais.

Deus é a fonte de toda atividade

do homem. O homem espiritual não depende daquilo que é físico. E porque o nosso ser real está em Deus, podemos prosseguir com tudo que seja nosso dever fazer, apesar das poucas horas de sono ou qualquer outra barreira material auto-imposta.

O homem é ativo e forte por natureza. Por reflexo, possui ele essas qualidades de Deus.

Assim como Cristo Jesus, que reconheceu e provou a onipotência e a onipresença de Deus, cada um de nós sempre pode sentir-se renovado e equilibrado. Podemos pensar clara e inteligentemente e fazer o que precisa ser feito com confiança, espontaneidade e alegria.

Se nos sentimos exaustos física e mentalmente, podemos voltar-nos a Deus a fim de obter força e tranquilidade. Quando crescemos na compreensão de que a matéria em realidade não tem inteligência e não tem poder sobre nós, podemos reivindicar nosso domínio outorgado por Deus. Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, observa: "Não fosse pelo que a mente humana diz do corpo, este, tal como a roda inanimada, nunca estaria cansado. A consciência da Verdade nos descansa mais do que horas de repouso na inconsciência."

A medida que compreendemos que Deus é Tudo e que Sua força nunca pode ser debilitada ou limitada, podemos achar nossas próprias energias. Ao sabermos que por reflexo somos a expressão de Deus, somos renovados e revitalizados. Nosso poder de concentração, receptividade e retenção é restaurado. As teias de aranha mentais são varridas, nosso passo se acelera e nossas reações se aperfeiçoam. E "os que esperam no Senhor . . . correm e não se cansam, caminham e não se fatigam".

¹ 1 Cor. 9:27 (Conforme versão inglesa da Bíblia); "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras," p. 218; ² Isaías 40:31.

*Christian Science — pronuncia-se: kris'ti'yan sen'sen's.

A tradução do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã para o português, ou seja, "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras" de Mary Baker Eddy, é publicada com as páginas em português contrastando as páginas em inglês. Pode ser adquirida numa Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, ou escrevendo-se a Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, E.U.A. 02115.

Para informações relativas a outras publicações em português sobre a Ciência Cristã, dirija-se a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, E.U.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations.—Isa. 61:11

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, January 7, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The CIA panel

The naming of a public commission to investigate charges of domestic spying by the CIA, is a welcome step. President Ford has swiftly served notice that he does not want to cover up any abuses of power or "dirty tricks" by an executive agency that by its nature has not always been subject to the closest scrutiny.

That said, however, some misgivings might be voiced about the composition of the panel, which has a wide professional but less varied ideological spectrum. Such members as Ronald Reagan, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer and Douglas Dillon, while men of proven ability and stature, nonetheless are of conservative bent and generally committed to past U.S. policies.

Some might be concerned, too, about Vice-President Rockefeller's close personal ties with Henry Kissinger, who heads the high-level intelligence panel; the 40 Committee. Nor will it go unnoticed that there are no women in the group.

This is not to suggest that the eight appointed individuals should not be on the panel. But a larger and politically more divergent make-up might have served the purpose better.

In any event, it is important that Congress also press forward with an investigation of the CIA.

The formation of a joint House-Senate committee, as proposed by Senators Baker and Welcker, makes sense. It would eliminate the duplication of effort that would result if a plethora of congressional committees pursued their own investigations.

Such a congressional committee should have a broader mandate than the President's panel, which regrettably is limited to looking into the domestic spying allegations. As we have stated before, it is time for a thorough study of the CIA with a view to an overall restatement of its mandate and functions. Congress should probe, for instance, whether the subversion of foreign governments is an acceptable CIA activity.

It would also be well for Congress to keep watch on the inquiry of the Ford commission. By performing a watchdog role, it can help assure that there will be the fullest accounting possible of the CIA's past domestic conduct.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the newly created panel will perform its task with thoroughness and, as Mr. Rockefeller stated, with due regard for the "basic concepts of freedom and human dignity." The charges made are sweeping in nature but so far little substantive detail has emerged to support them.

One thing the current wave of enthusiasm for delving into the CIA must not do — and that is to unwittingly destroy the reputation of an institution that is greatly needed to protect the nation's security. Warning of such a possibility, former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach comments, "I think the agency was and I assume still is the most objective analyzer of intelligence that there is on the Washington scene and it's important that it be preserved."

Invitation to a bomb thief

A political terrorist group snatches 20 pounds of plutonium, builds an atomic bomb, and threatens New York with annihilation unless the United States meets its diplomatic demands.

Farfetched? No longer.

As far as is known, no such theft — or blackmail — has occurred. But public concern about the growing potential for such devilry mounts with disclosures that in the U.S. alone thousands of pounds of lethal plutonium and enriched uranium are lost. To use the euphemism of the Atomic Energy Commission, they are "materials unaccounted for" — "MUF."

These materials are "lost" in the sense they are somewhere in the manufacturing or transit process and have not been kept track of. However, a recent New York Times report suggests that "MUF" has now reached a point of enormous risk. It cites an AEC official, for instance, as saying that one of the agency's plants was unable to account for about 9,000 pounds of enriched uranium.

There is no question among AEC officials, industry experts, and scholars that it is time to face up squarely to the plutonium threat. The problem is twofold: (1) to prevent diversion of fissionable material within the U.S. or any country that produces nuclear power; and (2) to make sure that nuclear aid given to second countries is not diverted into the ex-

plosion of atomic devices, as happened in India, and then bombs.

The international aspect of the problem is no less frightening. With oil prices soaring and nations scrambling to build nuclear power plants, more and more toxic waste is piling up. By 1980 up to one million pounds of plutonium will have been amassed in the world. It takes 10 pounds to build a bomb.

Compounding the concern is the danger of the theft of atomic weapons themselves. Thousands of American nuclear warheads are stored around the world, and critics charge that many are loosely guarded and could easily be hijacked.

In any event, it is now several months since Secretary of State Kissinger sounded the alarm about the proliferation of nuclear knowhow and its political implications. At the United Nations he dramatically stressed the "urgent need" to curb the spread. But one is not aware of follow-up — of what is being done by the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to strengthening safeguards, or that anything is being done with a sense of urgency and impetus from Washington.

Recognizing President Ford's many pressing priorities, we nonetheless hope he gives this critical issue his close attention — before being forced to do so by an unexpected and grievous case of nuclear blackmail.

Mr. Mills and alcoholism

It would hardly be fair to those who stumble from high place or power, because of their folly or misfortune, to remark only on their fall, and not to note their efforts to recover and encourage them to that end.

So it is with Rep. Wilbur Mills, who is returning to Congress next week after publicly admitting that he had become an alcoholic and apologizing for his recent escapades. Mr. Mills has vowed to abstain from alcohol and to rededicate himself to service in the Congress that had, until a few weeks ago, made him its most powerful member.

In such cases the public may speculate over the sincerity of attempts to reform. Mr. Mills himself said he did not expect his "words of contrition and resolve" to be "accepted on face value." He realistically expects to be judged by his performance.

Other congressmen have rebuilt careers after bouts with alcoholism. Senators Harold Hughes of Iowa and Harrison Williams of New Jersey are two. Men and

women in business and in other professions have stopped drinking and repaired their lives. Indeed, success in this vein by Mr. Mills could have as salutary an effect for the public as any legislation he might help enact.

Drinking is a problem at all levels of society and in almost all parts of the world. A recent report from West Germany, for example, indicated that a quarter of the country's 12-to-14-year-olds already drink on a regular basis. Drinking is a public problem, however, that must be faced primarily in the thinking of individuals rather than through government action. Those in the grip of alcohol usually must awaken to their condition before they can reform.

Still, the decision by one citizen not to drink can help make it easier for others to abstain — "social drinkers" as well as those for whom drinking poses a serious alcoholism hazard. And another visible success by a member of Congress against drinking can help make not-drinking the norm in modern society.



State of the nations

Anti-Semitism in fashion?

By Joseph G. Harsch

According to author Ellie Wiesel, writing in the New York Times of Dec. 28, "anti-Semitism has become fashionable once more both in the East and in the West."

According to journalist Stanley Karnow, writing in the Dec. 14 issue of the New Republic, there is a new apprehensiveness among American Jews caused by "assorted symptoms of anti-Semitism in high places."

This is a serious charge by reputable persons. It expresses an honest anxiety and needs to be considered compassionately. Insofar as such an appreciation of current thinking in the United States is justified, anti-Semitism must be deplored and counteracted by every possible means. But is the Wiesel-Karnow thesis justified?

I would submit that Mr. Wiesel and Mr. Karnow are confusing and adding together two quite separate phenomena.

True, there is some atavistic anti-Semitism in the U.S. It came out in that extraordinary passage in the White House tapes where then-President Nixon advised his aide H. R. Haldeman to avoid "leftwing" Jews who like the arts. It came out again in Gen. George Brown's mistaken assertion that Jews exercise undue influence on American policy through ownership of banks and newspapers.

But there is also a new kind of critical comment being heard about American policy and the state of Israel.

Are these two phenomena related? If they are, then there is a case that anti-Semitism is on the rise. If they are not related, then we have an entirely different situation.

Both Mr. Wiesel and Mr. Karnow relate the two different things. According to Mr. Wiesel, "the Jewish people and the Jewish state are irrevocably linked; one cannot survive without the other." According to Mr. Karnow, American Jews "are united in their dedication to the survival of Israel."

It would follow from such reasoning that any rise in criticism of Israel is another manifestation of anti-Semitism. If it is, then the combination of fragments of left-over anti-Semitism from the past with new criticism of Israel do reflect a general rise in anti-Semitism.

However, there is no valid reason, so far as I can see, for linking the two. Yes, the atavistic variety exists although I would think that it continues to be recessive and is now so infrequent as to be negligible. The new criticism of Israel arises out of a new condition in the relationship between the U.S. and Israel which may well be temporary and short-lived. This new criticism would disappear overnight, I am sure, if a peace settlement were reached in the Middle East.

Until there is a peace settlement the general American attitude toward Israel is likely to be influenced in part by the following facts:

There was a "nuclear alert" during the October, 1973, Middle East war which profoundly startled a lot of Americans. It made them realize that a Middle East war could drag them into a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

At the height of the same October war a reluctant Pentagon was required to take tanks and planes away from operational American military units and ship them to Israel. Following the war Congress was asked to appropriate funds for an enormously increased military and economic aid program for Israel.

During the October war the Arabs applied oil sanctions to the U.S. and its allies and these sanctions still bite into the economies of the Western countries.

It would seem to be inevitable that these facts would produce a new questioning in many American minds about Israel. There is ample evidence that indeed it has. The overwhelming majority of Americans still support the idea of the state of Israel. But that support begins to be selective and critical rather than automatic. There are questions about details; and how much, and how far, Israel can no longer take it for granted that it can always have anything it wants from Washington.

But this has nothing to do with anti-Semitism. It is a by-product of a temporary (one hopes) condition which disappears the moment there is a peace settlement with Israel. It is certainly a reason for everyone concerned to redouble efforts toward a settlement.

Readers write

Corrections on Poland

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor for many years and have always enjoyed the good background and special problems articles. However, recently, I have found two articles dealing with Poland a little disappointing.

In David Mutch's "German descendants leaving Russia and Poland" it is not true that in Poland "it is against the law to speak German." There is no such law. However, the children all go to Polish schools, and if the parents do not speak German at home, the children do not know the language. It is the same in the U.S.S.R.

A minor correction should have been inserted when Mr. Mutch reported a young man from the U.S.S.R. as saying that his ancestors went from Stuttgart to Russia in 1818 under Catherine the Great. Catherine the Great did bring German settlers to the Volga region, but she died in 1796.

In his article "Mixed farming pays off in Poland" Eric Bourne states that a later attempt to introduce collectivization helped topple the Polish Government four years ago. The government did not topple, but Gomulka (Communist party leader) fell from power as a result of strikes in Polish port cities. These had nothing to do with any attempt at reintroducing collectivization. They broke out as the result of severe hikes in food prices.

Second, it is incorrect to state that most of Poland's private farms are worked with horse and scythe. Horses are, it is true, often used on small plots and so are scythes; this is, however, generally true of very small plots, particularly those owned by the "worker-peasants," who work in the cities and live just outside on their small farms. Medium and large private farms use tractors and combines, generally rented from "Agricultural Circles," where machines are owned in common but the land is privately held.

Anna M. Cienciala
Professor of History
University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kan.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

According to "German descendants leaving Russia, Poland," it is "against the law to speak German" in Poland. But as a student of Eastern European history who has spent much time in Poland and in neighboring countries I must say that this is a far cry from the truth. Although, as individuals, Poles have no great love for the Germans — and why should they? — and hence Germans living in Poland may find it advantageous to assimilate the language of the majority, the Polish Government is not conducting any sort of legal battle against German culture. Not only does such a law not exist, but East German newspapers and publications are readily available throughout Poland; one of the major Polish dailies, Zycie Warszawy, publishes a twice-weekly German-language edition; East and West German books are available at a number of Poland's ubiquitous bookstores; the East German government operates some cultural centers in its neighbor's territory; and travel restrictions on the border between East Germany and Poland have been virtually eliminated to encourage greater contact between the two peoples. This is hardly a policy of cultural oppression.

As regards the present-day ethnic Germans (or Volksdeutsche) in Poland, it may interest your readers to know that the Poles consider themselves generous for letting some of these Germans stay on after 1945 and feel that these guests were glad to do so. However, a Pole would tell you, these Germans have since found the call of the "good life" in West Germany to be irresistible and have repaid the Poles' generosity by complaining of mistreatment before the West German government and the foreign press. Hence Polish wit has nicknamed these "Volksdeutsche" as "Volksagendutsche."

Your newspaper has played a sing-

ularly important role in calling attention to the plight of oppressed minorities in various parts of the world. It would be a pity if in the process of so doing you also fostered the spread of misinformation about another people of whom most Americans have scant knowledge.

Bloomington, Ind. Patrick G. Moore

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your "German descendants leaving Russia and Poland" says:

"Those from the Soviet Union speak very understandable German, but those from Poland, where it is against the law to speak German, often cannot communicate in German."

It is ridiculous and not serious. The fact is that German is being taught in Polish schools just as English and French.

J.C. Dziedziele
Polish Press Agency,
Washington Bureau Chief

Washington

'Arms trade madness'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial "Arms trade madness" was indeed disheartening. You cite as examples of weapons purchasers Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Syria, but you fail to mention Israel, our client state who introduced the current arms race to the Middle East, as it also is about to introduce nuclear weapons to the area.

As a matter of fact, Israel's defense expenditures, on a per capita basis, are the highest in the world — not to mention the welfare check of \$2.2 billion our Congress has voted to give Israel. Of course it is no secret that the Zionist pressure on our politicians and press has made even the most objective and fair observers sensitive to this issue, but I cannot believe that The Christian Science Monitor, too, would succumb to such pressure which, we are all aware, exists. As a displaced Palestinian, I, too, am sensitive to partial commentaries.

Therefore, since I am aware of the Monitor's history of objectivity, I can only conclude that Israel was not mentioned as a major party in "arms trade" because our big-hearted Congress underwrites Israel's arms bill at the expense of the American taxpayer.

Kathleen Nimr
Khalid M. Nimr

Martinez, Calif.

School financing

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am disturbed by Cynthia Parsons' articles on "Making school dollars count."

Most of the school districts in this area employ a trained school business official who is responsible for the entire fiscal operation. When Miss Parsons writes, "Yet school budget managers often lack even rudimentary business training or experience," she is making a general statement that is much too broad to be true except in isolated instances.

She says there have been "almost no incentives for school boards to economize, to seek out alternatives, to determine what each dollar buys in relation to citizens' expectations." But the boards of education that I have worked for have all had a basic incentive to economize — not enough money to go around.

Statutes governing the fiscal operations of school districts differ in many ways in our different states. I would hesitate to comment on management procedures in other states without researching the facts completely. I think Miss Parsons should limit her comments to the geographic area where the comments fit and not be so eager to spread the "word" in areas where fiscal management is well defined and adequately managed by persons trying to get the most education available out of every educational dollar spent.

Naperville, Ill. Jess L. Durham

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Mirror of opinion

There can be no doubt that rail passenger service represents the best potential way of hauling large numbers of people between urban areas less than 300 miles or so distant from one another. Likewise, rail passenger service, if it is comfortable and convenient, can attract passengers for much longer trips where speed is not a prime need. So it is a tragedy of massive proportions that Americans after World War II allowed rail passenger service to decline almost to the point of disappearance, hastening the decline by providing huge subsidies for less efficient and more environmentally damaging transportation systems such as highways and expressways.

The energy and environmental crises have required that Americans rethink these earlier blunders, and

although the nation has by no means accomplished the turnaround that would be desirable, there is good evidence now that a passenger train revival is virtually inevitable. Officials of Amtrak, the federal rail passenger service, are a different breed from the earlier private railroad officials, who allowed, even encouraged, the decline of passenger service; Amtrak's enthusiasm for expanded passenger service cannot be doubted.

This enthusiasm is matched by a growing optimism, which seems to be warranted by the immense improvements that have already come, or are coming in the future, to the Amtrak system. Among these improvements is a program, now well along, for refurbishing old passenger cars; new rules under which railroad companies

are penalized for delaying Amtrak trains or for not properly cleaning and maintaining these trains when they have a contract to do so; and a great deal of modern, efficient new equipment such as the French turbotrains now being used in the Midwest. Coming soon will be more of the turbotrains, 282 high-performance coaches to be used on the shorter-haul interurban trips and 250 double-decker long-distance coaches, these to include showers for passengers, the dream of transcontinental train passengers in past years.

There seems no doubt that Amtrak's aggressive efforts to improve passenger service have paid off. Ridership in 1974 was up 21 percent over the previous year. Although this figure is skewed a bit by heavy use

during last winter's gasoline shortages, none the less there is a clear trend toward increased passenger loadings; Thanksgiving and Christmas bookings this year have been especially high, and some Christmas season trains were all booked up by December 16. There have been immense improvements in on-time performance of Amtrak's trains, which now run on schedule an average of about 82 percent of the time.

Amtrak, along with the private railroads, is still hampered by a national transportation policy that gives the lion's share of federal funds to modes of transportation that are less efficient and more environmentally damaging. It may be that the 94th Congress will begin to rectify the imbalance. — The Sun (Baltimore)

Viva Amtrak!

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